Mecklenburg Jeffersonian.

JOSEPH W. HAMPTON,—"The powers granted under the Constitution, being derived from the People of the United States, may be resumed by them, whenever perverted to their injury or oppression."—*Madison.*—Editor and Publisher.

VOLUME I, } CHARLOTTE, N. C., DECEMBER 21, 1841. { NUMBER 41.

TERMS:

The "*Mecklenburg Jeffersonian*" is published weekly, at *Two Dollars and Fifty Cents*, if paid in advance; or *Three Dollars*, if not paid before the expiration of THREE MONTHS from the time of subscribing. Any person who will procure *six* subscribers and become responsible for their subscriptions, shall have a copy of the paper gratis;—or, a club of *ten* subscribers may have the paper one year for *Twenty Dollars* in advance.

No paper will be discontinued while the subscriber owes any thing, if he is able to pay;—and a failure to notify the Editor of a wish to discontinue at least ONE MONTH before the expiration of the time paid for, will be considered a new engagement.

Original Subscribers will not be allowed to discontinue the paper before the expiration of the first year without paying for a full year's subscription.

Advertisements will be conspicuously and correctly inserted at *One Dollar* per square for the first insertion, and *Twenty-five Cents* for each continuance—except Court and other judicial advertisements, which will be charged *twenty-five per cent.* higher than the above rates, (owing to the delay, generally, attendant upon collections). A liberal discount will be made to those who advertise by the year. Advertisements sent in for publication, must be marked with the number of insertions desired, or they will be published until forbid and charged accordingly.

☞ Letters to the Editor, unless containing money in sums of *Five Dollars*, or over, must come free of postage, or the amount paid at the office here will be charged to the writer, in every instance, and collected as other accounts.

Weekly Almanac for December, 1841.

DAYS.	SUN RISE	SUN SET.	MOON'S PHASES.	D.	H.	M.
21 Tuesday,	13 7	4 47				
22 Wednesday,	13 7	4 47				
23 Thursday,	13 7	4 47	Last Quarter,	5	7	0 M.
24 Friday,	13 7	4 47	New Moon	12	4	19 E.
25 Saturday,	13 7	4 47	First Quarter,	20	9	33 E.
26 Sunday,	13 7	4 47	Full Moon,	28	1	19 M.
27 Monday.	13 7	4 47				

NOTICE TO

Common School Committees.

THE Board of Superintendents of Common Schools for Mecklenburg County, hereby notify the School Committees in the several Districts, that a meeting of the Board will be held at Charlotte, on Tuesday of the ensuing January Court,—at which time the said Committees are required to make a Report of the number of Children in their respective Districts. In those Districts where no election has been held for Committee-men, the vacancy will be filled by the Board at the meeting as above appointed. Returns should be addressed to the "Chairman of the Board of Common School Commissioners," and may be left, previous to the Court, either with the undersigned, or with Charles T. Alexander, Esq., Clerk of the County Court, in Charlotte. WM. WILSON, Chairman.

December 7, 1841. 39...tc

☞ Charlotte Journal, copy.

COACH MAKING.

THE Subscribers having entered into copartnership, will carry on the above business in all its various branches, at the old stand formerly owned by Mr. Carter Crittenden, opposite the Jail. All work WARRANTED;—and Repairing done at the shortest notice, for moderate charges.

CHARLES OVERMAN,
JOSHUA TROTTER.

Charlotte, June 15, 1841. 12m

Notice.

I WILL Hire publicly, at the Courthouse in Charlotte, on the first day of January next, for the term of twelve months, (if not hired privately before,) the following Negroes, viz: BONAPARTE, HENRY, RACHAEL, and DOVEY. Also, will be Rented at the same time and place, for one year, the Houses formerly owned by the late James M. Hutchison, on main street, adjoining Col. Alexander's Hotel. T. L. HUTCHISON,

For his Son.

Dec. 14, 1841. 40...ts

Negro Hiring.

WILL BE HIRED, to the highest bidder, for the term of twelve months, at the Courthouse door in Charlotte, *on Friday, the 31st instant*, TEN OR FIFTEEN VERY VALUABLE NEGROES, belonging to Mrs. Graham, (insane.)

BENJ. MORROW, Guardian.

December 14, 1841. 40...th

Negroes to Hire.

ON THE 27TH INSTANT, at my residence, I will Hire to the highest bidder, *EIGHT OR TEN VERY LIKELY*

NEGROES,

(Women, Men, and Boys,) belonging to Dorcas M. Lee, minor.

ALSO,

At the same time and place, will be Rented, for the ensuing year, a VALUABLE PLANTATION belonging to the said minor.

JOSEPH REID, Guardian.

Mecklenburg Co., Dec. 7, 1841. 39...3

"With SCISSORS sharp and RAZOR keen,
I'll dress your hair and shave you clean."

Buonaparte, *the Barber,*

RESPECTFULLY informs his customers, that he has removed his establishment to the east end of Col Alexander's Long Row, a few doors east of the Courthouse, where he will be pleased to see them at all times. He professes to be master of the "Tonsorial Art," and will spare no effort to affordre enti satisfaction. Charges moderate, to suit the times. [Charlotte, March 9, 1841.

Book-Binding.

WILLIAM HUNTER would inform his customers and the public generally, that he still continues the BOOK-BINDING BUSINESS at his old stand, a few doors south-east of the Branch Mint He will be happy to receive orders in his line, and pledges himself to spare no pains to give complete satisfaction.

☞ Orders left at his Shop, or at the Office of the "Mecklenburg Jeffersonian," will receive immediate attention. [Charlotte, March 5, 1841.

Deferred Articles.

RIGHTEOUS LAW OF MARYLAND.

It is hardly possible to conceive a more malicious act than that of placing obstructions on railroads, by which are endangered the lives of hundreds, not one of whom may ever know the villain who thus designs to kill or wound them. Reason would be lost on such a wretch, and it is only the fear and the certainty of punishment that can restrain his evil propensities. In the hope and that the People may know there is a law provided for his punishment, we republish the following law, passed at the last session of the Legislature.

AN ACT to protect the lives of persons travelling on Railroads within the State of Maryland.—Passed February 12, 1840.

SEC. 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland*, That from and after the passage of this act, if any person or persons shall place any thing, or cause any thing to be placed, on any Railroad in this State calculated to obstruct, overthrow, or divert from the track of such railroad any car, vehicle, or carriage travelling or passing on such railroad, with the view or intent to obstruct or overthrow any car, vehicle or carriage, such person or persons so offending shall be deemed guilty of felony, and, upon conviction thereof, *shall be sentenced to the Penitentiary for a period of not less than two years, nor more than ten years.*

SEC. 2. *And be it enacted*, That if the death of any person shall be occasioned by the overthrow or obstruction of any railroad car, vehicle or carriage, produced by the placing of any thing or obstruction on any railroad, in violation of the first section of this act, then the person or persons so placing the thing or obstruction, shall be deemed *guilty of murder.*

SEC. 3. *And be it enacted*, That if any person or persons shall break or injure in any manner any railroad in this State, with a view or intent to obstruct or overthrow any car, vehicle, or carriage passing or travelling on such railroad or bridge, such person or persons so offending shall be subject to all the penalties and consequences of persons guilty of the offences specified in the first section hereof; and if, in consequence of such breaking or injury, death ensued, *the party offending shall be deemed guilty of murder*, and be in all respects subject to the same penalties and consequences as those prescribed against persons offending against the second section of this act.

Extract from the *Boston Atlas* of Oct. 1840, under the head "*Our political prospects:*"

"Important and obstinately contested elections have taken place, affording to all who pay any heed to the signs of the times, satisfactory data for a conclusive and decisive opinion relative to the *current of public sentiment*, and the prospect of *relief to the country from its present thraldom.* The voice of an *indignant people* has been again and again heard in a *deep thunder tone* through the *ballot boxes.* The result of every State election that has occured since (the extra session) is replete with interesting, and to the *friends of constitutional freedom*, MOST ENCOURAGING FACTS."

We go that far on our side, this fifteenth day of November, 1841.—*Boston Post.*

LORD MORPETH AND THE NEW YORK HUMBUGGERS.

We could hardly feel contempt for Old England and all her titled puny scions of scrofulus old Knights, when we read the sycophantic and fulsome account of the dinner given to Lord Morpeth, by sundry man-worshiping citizens of New York.—We say we could hardly feel contempt for England, so great was our contempt for our own country-men. Freemen from the pulpit, from the ermine, from the bar, and from the city-box, kneeling at the footstool of some body from England, with a name as long as a pump-handle, dressed in a bottle green coat and yellow breeches, and lisping out, "Ah, damn me, Hoffman, will you wine?"

How long will our citizens make themselves the laughing stock and the bye-word of the old world. Who can give Lord Morpeth such a dinner as the cook of his own castle! Why feed him, then? Who can praise him like his own serfs? Why praise him, then? Who can give him such wine as the priest of his Parish Church? Why lead him to drink, then? Has he writen his name high upon the scroll of fame? Has he sunk any of our vessels—killed any of our officers—searched and robbed any of our merchantmen? Has he served with Captain Drew, or patrolled the frontier, under that blood-hound, Captain Prince? Has he a squint in his eye, or wart on his nose, or a crook in his back, a huckle-berry above our persimmon? If not, then let him come and go, as Americans come and go in England; and, when he wants flattery, let him pay for it, as he does at home.

We could not but admire, among other things, the finishing touch, given to the account of the *noble* dinner, by the reporter of the Herald—wherein he says:

"*The dinner was very select, there being present no Reporter for any paper save our own.*" "*De Gustibus non disputandum.*"

The Bostonians, it is true, feasted, and trotted out the Prince de Joinville, and matched him with that sprig of doubtful origin of another gender, the Countess Vespucci; but then the Prince de Joinville was the son of a King—a King who fiddled through our streets—taught young freemen to repeat, "*Commes vous portus, vous Mons cous*"—or something equally foreign and interesting—and footed it to Pittsburg, with a shirt and a horse-cake packed in a checked handkerchief, and hitched to a crab stick; besides, this same King had paid 25,000,000f, rather than to go to war with us in Old Hickory's time, and Boston received two-thirds of the money, and could afford to gild a chair for his son; let him dance on a chalked eagle in Faneuil Hall, and hang his brothers and sisters in crimson and gold, from John Hancock round to the front door; but Lord Morpeth, who is he? A writer of a tale in the Keepsake—a son of a son of the Howards—a nobleman of England—born in a castle, with Turrets, fed with a golden pap spoon by a dry nurse, in a cocked hat and ribbed trowsers, and baptized in a silver font by a bishop in white sleeves. Away with such sychophancy. We want a war, if for no other reason, to teach the men of the present day how to behave before folks.—*Alexandria Index.*

Variety.

From the Philadelphia National Gazette.

"ONLY HALF A DOLLAR."—A DOMESTIC SKETCH, ADAPTED TO THE TIMES.

We dined with our friend Tomson the other day. It was the first time we had been to see him since he quit his large house in Walnut street, and moved to his present small one. Every thing looked comfortable enough about his new dwelling, except Mrs. Tomson, and she declared there was not room enough to turn about in such a little hole. Tomson, however, has borne his reverses with admirable fortitude and good humor, considering how immensely rich he was, or was supposed to be, which is the same thing, a few years ago. Misery loves company. It is one thing to fail or curtail now-a-days, when nearly every one is doing the same thing; but it was quite another thing four years ago, when all the world rode a high horse. To return to our friend Tomson—his lands, his loans, have turned out to have no more substance than the lather of Glenn's caponaceous compound. His fourteen sections in Indiana and Illinois are from some cause or other—remoteness from the market, prevalence of milk sickness in the neighborhood, or something of this kind—worth less than the original Government price. The Huga-mug and Derry Down Railroad Loan, and the stock of the Flipflap Bank, in which he was interested to the amount of forty-eight thousand dollars, are now quoted so low that he considers them worth little or nothing.

But as we remarked when we sat down to dinner, "every thing has so depreciated in value that no man can tell what he is worth," and so we place no positive estimate upon his property. We have said the house is comfortable, and so it is.—He has persuaded Mrs. Tomson to part with a few of the most splendid articles of her furniture, purchased within the last five years, because Mrs. Tomson has the good taste to see that they do not become her present contracted establishment. As we were dining, the conversation was partly about the change in Mr. Tomson's style of living. We have always been very intimate, and he tells us all about his affairs.

"I have told Mrs. Tomson," said he in the course of the talk, "at least one hundred times, within the course of the last month, that I find that our expenditures must not exceed two thousand five hundred dollars a year." "I will vouch for your having said so a thousand times," rejoined our hostess. "I hear nothing but retrenchment, economy, and reform! The cry is as loud and frequent in this house as it used to be among the Harrison men before the election." Mrs. Tomson then addressed herself to us particularly; "Why, sir, I asked Mr. Tomson to order a quart of ice-cream. He knew you would dine with us—but no—it would cost eighty-seven and a half cents—and so he must economized, and now we have no ice-cream!" After the delivery of this speech, Tomson took out his pocket-book and made a memorandum in it.

We remarked that the streets had not looked very nice recently, and ventured to suggest that the new city administration had not yet got warm enough in their places to take a peep out of the windows and see in what a dirty condition are the thoroughfares. To this remak Mrs. Tomson assented, and added that for her part she regretted nothing so much as the giving up of her carriage. "Indeed," she added, "I hate cabs, but this morning I was out shopping, and the streets were so uncleanly that I got into a cab in Second street, and rode home." "Were you tired, my dear, so that you could not walk?" asked Tomson. "No, but I didn't want to walk, and the cab was only twenty-five cents." Tomson took out his pocket-book and made another memorandum of it.

"You were out, my dear, shopping this morning, you say. What did you buy?" inquired Tomson. "Nothing at all, I saw fifty things I wanted, but I knew you would begin a lecture about economy the instant you should see them." "Well, I admire your self-denial in buying nothing." "Nothing! Oh no. I bought this little pink plush cravat for myself—the cheapest thing I ever saw. They ask a dollar and a quarter in Chesnut street for the same article, and what do you think I gave for it?" "Well," replied Tomson, "have you not a pink silk one, and do you need this new one?" "Not positively, but then it was only three quarters of a dollar." Tomson took out his pocket-book and made another memorandum in it.

"Well, Mrs. Tomson," said we, "you certainly have not given your husband cause to lecture you to-day on retrenchment, economy, and reform, if three-quarters of a dollar is the amount of all your shopping." "Stop," exclaimed the lady, "I have not shown you one pruchase I made—cheaper than the plush cravat. Do you see this pair of mitts? What do you think I gave for them?"—We could not guess, but Mr. Tomson asked of what use they were. "Oh, none at all," answered his wife, "but they are so pretty, and so very cheap. I gave only half a dollar for them!"—Tomson took out his pocket-book and made another memorandum in it.

"Tomson what! are you writing in that book?" we asked inquisitively. "Well, I will show you," said he, and then placed the book in our hands, where we read in pencil, the following entries:

October 25.

Credit J. T. for ice-Cream not bought, 87½ cents,
Charge Mrs. T. for cab hire when she could walk, only 25 cts.
Charge Mrs. T. for pink plush cravat, not wanted, only 75 cts.
Charge Mrs. T. for mitts, not wanted, only 50 cts.

$1 ,50

After we had examined these entries, during which time Mr. and Mrs. Tomson sat silent, he took the book, wrote something more in it, and then returned it to us, with this calculation:

$1 50
Multiplied by 365, the whole number of days in a year.
750
900
450

$547 ,50.—Five hundred and forty-seven dollars and fifty cts. a year.

"You see," said Tomson, "only twenty-five cents, only seventy-five cents, only half a dollar, is at the rate of more than five hundred dallars a year out of my pocket,—more than one-fifth of the sum that I am able, as an honest man, to spend,—and all for things not wanted!"

It was time for us to go when Mr. Tomson had concluded this remark, so we left him and the imprudent Mrs. Tomson. But we remembered the last item in the pocket-book against,—"only half a dollar," and we thought if all our friends, in these hard times, would only remember how few cents a day make a hundred dollars a year, they would look well at it before they would spend only half a dollar.

Madman and Sportsman.—A physician of Milan, who undertook the cure of madmen, had a pit of water in the house, in which he kept his patients, some to the girdle and some to the chin, according to the greater or lesser degree of madness with which they were affected. One of the madmen, who was on the point of recovery, happening to be standing at the house door, saw a young nobleman pass, with his hawk upon his fist, well mounted, and with the usual equipage of hawking dogs, falconers, &c., behind him. The madman demanded to know to what use was all this preparation, and was courteously answered, to kill certain birds. "And how much," said the madman, "may be the worth of all the fowls you kill in a year?" The nobleman replied, "five or ten crowns." "And what," said the madman, "may your hawks, spaniels, horses, &c., stand you in the year?" "About five thousand crowns" replied the gentleman. "Five thousand pounds!" replied the madman; and gazing at him a moment with the wild earnestness of an approaching frenzy, he seized him by the shoulders, and forcing him into the pit, immersed him several times in the water, (the usual practice of his master with his more desperate patients.) Having thus ducked him, he led him back to the door. "Hark'ye, my friend," said he, dismissing him, "take my advice, and make all possible haste from this house—for, should our master come home, he'll drown you but what he will cure you."

CITY POLICE.

November 30, 1841.—*Theodore Dupree.*—A gentleman in a checked shirt, which hung around his hip-joints in graceful festoons and corded pants, minus suspenders, answered to the imposing title at the head of this article.

"What countryman are you, Dupree?

"It's a Frenchman, I am, plase your worship's grace," answered Theodore.

"A Frenchman! of what country are you a native?"

"Faix and troth, I've been a native of this country more nor eight years; if your lordship can consave.

"No I can't. Where were you born?"

"Borned among the polly-woos, your riverence; in a bit ov a say-port they call Paris."

"Ah, indeed! what kind of a town is that!"

"Town! your grace, it's only a thrifle ov a village, not more nor half as big as Kinsington; excepting the paple's not half so shivilized; they're a very mane set, they are, and that's the raysun I left them."

"What kind of business are they chiefly engaged in?"

"Och, the whole population, and the women and children besides, turns out to catch bull-frogs and bloody nouns; and some ov them craythers are as big as two years' old pigs, your highness."

"I should judge from your tongue that you could tell something about *Erin*, Mr. Dupree."

"Sure enough, my modther was scared by an Irishman about three weeks afore I was borned, and that igsplains the cause why I have a bit of the brogue your majesty."

This explanation may not satisfy every body.—Dupree, (supposing that to be his right name,) was caught trippin on a light fantastic toe up the staircase of a house at the corner of South and Second street. He is an incomprehensible fellow, and having casually remarked, last night, that he was a Frenchman, seemed determined to stick to the same tale, this morning. He will have another hearing.

Philadelphia Times.

Petitions.—We go in strongly for the "right of petition;" and therefore intend to petitition our next Congress—

For the enlargement of the Pacific Ocean, and a bridge across the Atlantic; also, for the filling up of Lake Superior—to make a little more land—as it is very scarce this year.

For the total annihilation of all mosquitoes, both in Florida, and in the United States.

To have the moon taken into the screw dock and copper-bottomed.

For the abolition of eating whenever flour is eight dollars per barrel.

To fortify corn fields from the depredations of coons.

To remove Texas a *leetle* further off—it being sum'at too handy; also for the removal of the Allegany mountains beyond the Mississippi—they being at present a public nuisance.

If the above petitions should not be read in Congress, but laid under the table, why, then Congress might as well burst up at once—or we'll burst it up.

Sunday Mercury.

Too Common.—Stranger. Have you any newspapers? Editor. Certainly.

Stranger. You will give me one, I suppose, sir?

Editor. O yes, sir, (handing him a paper.) Those are fine chickens in your basket; have you any more of them?

Stranger. Right smart of them at home.

Editor. That's a fine one; you will give me that, I suppose, sir; will you not?

Stranger. I brought these to market to sell; I should like to sell you a dozen at seventy-five cents.

The above absolutely occurred in our office last week, and we doubt not that it is a lesson not soon to be forgotten.—*State Sentinel.*

A Sign.—It looks rather ominous, when a young man is followed by his neighbor's dog. He must be at least an occasional visitor; perhaps, to speak more gallantly, he is particularly acquainted. "Let the cat out of the bag."

Barbarism at Home.—At a recent session of the Court of Newcastle county, in Delaware, several persons convicted of larcency were sentenced to receive twenty-one lashes on the bare back. One man plead guilty to three indictments, and was sentenced to receive twenty-one lashes for each indictment. But the most extraordinary of all is the following which we copy from the Delaware Gazette:

"A young girl plead guilty on ten different indictments for larceny. Sentenced to pay two-fold value of goods stolen to the owners, to wear ten T's on her outer garment, and to receive twenty-one lashes on the bare back, well laid on, in each case, making 210 in all. And this on a woman, a very gentle looking young girl! tied up to a post, her naked body epposed to the gaze of a lascivious crowd—striped and scored!"

It is said that the Governor at the intercession of the officers of the court and others, will pardon the girl. It is a disgrace to the State that such a law should remain on her statute books.

Extensive Circulation.—A curious instance of the circulation of a bank note is mentioned by the Houston Telegraph. A gentleman who was closing up some business of a mercantile firm in one of the western settlements of Texas, a few weeks since, paid out a $100 note on one of the Louisiana banks, and in a few days afterwards received it again from a person who was owing him. On making inquiry he ascertained that this bill had made the complete tour of the settlement, "paying up old scores," and had actually passed through the hands of twenty-four different debtors and creditors, thus paying debts to the amount of $2,400! This incident will serve to show how small a sum of money is requisite to supply all the necessities of domestic circulation.

"*Head him or die.*"—This was the resolution upon which Capt. Botts and his family left Congress, for the election fields. What is the result? They have headed themselves, and if the elections are to be taken in evidence, they are dead."

Madisonian.

"Some of them do look a little blue about the gills, that's a fact. But they are the hardest people to beat experience into that can be found. They frequently remind us of the Irish jockey, who, when his horse was running behind his competitor, cried out in agony of glee, "Och! the devil, only see how he drives them all before him!"

Lou. Gazette.

An individual who had purchased a pair of children's shoes that did not suit, going to return them, met the clerk of the store in the street, and offered them to him to take back: The clerk—a very *nice* young man—begged to be excused, on the ground, that he was on his way to gallant a young lady to church, and to be caught on such an occasion with a pair of *baby-shoes!*—he *wouldn't*, no way it could be fixed!

One of the Tuscarora Indians passing through Canada, a short time since, was asked by a tavern keeper where he was from, "Tuscarora, sir," said the man of the woods. "Then," said the Canadian, "you are Yankee Indian, eh?" "Yes, sir, I am a Yankee Indian." "Did you know," said the Canadian, "that there's going to be a war, and that we shall be over and take the States, and make them a British province." "Do you think so?" "Yes, certainly." "Then, sir, I think you never was a great ways from home."—*Toledo Blade.*

A Curiosity.—The greatest curiosity in the world is now exhibiting in this town, in the person of James Washburn, the wonderful dwarf, decidedly the smallest man in creation! He is in his seventeenth year, weighs but twenty-three pounds, and is only thirty six inches in height! He is in good health, has fine sparkling eyes, is active, intelligent, in short, a perfect man in miniature. He is said to have been born in Vermont, and ceased growing at an early period without any assignable cause.—*Massachusetts Spy.*

Remarkable Occurrences.—In July, 1658, the frogs of an artificial pond, three miles square, and five miles from Windham, (Ct.) finding the water dried up, left the place in a body, and marched, or rather hopped, towards Winnomantick river.—They were under the necessity of taking the road and going through the town, which they entered about midnight. The bull-frogs were the leaders, and the pipers followed without number. They filled a road forty yards wide for four miles in length, and were for several hours passing through the town, unusually clamorous. The inhabitants were equally perplexed and frightened. Some expected to find an army of French and Indians; others feared an earthquake, and dissolution of nature.—The consternation was universal. Old and young, male and female, fled naked from their beds, with worse shriekings than those of the frogs. The event was fatal to several women. The men, after a flight of half a mile, in which they met with many broken shins, finding no enemies in pursuit of them, made a halt, and summoned resolution enough to venture back to their wives and children, when they distinctly heard from the enemy's camp, these words: *Wight! Helderken! Dier! Tete!* This last, they thought meant *treaty;* and plucked up courage, they sent a triumvirate to capitulate with the supposed French and Indians, These three men approached in their shirts, and begged to speak with the General; but it being dark, and no answer given, they were sorely agitated betwixt hope and fear; and at length, however, they discovered that the dreaded inimical army was an army of thirsty frogs going to the river for a little water!

A certain pious, peace-loving Quaker was once beset by a pugnacious man, who aware of broad-brim's non-resistance principles, administered him a smart blow on his right cheek. The Quaker in accordance with the command of the scripture forth-with "turned unto him the other also," which being in like manner slapped, and considering the letter of the law fulfilled, he deliberately pulled off his coat and gave the aforesaid pugnacious one, a sound thrashing to his great inconvenience and astonishment.

Twenty-Seventh Congress:

SECOND SESSION.

From the Alexandria Index.

JOHN TYLER, President of the United States.
SAMUEL L. SOUTHARD, President of the Senate, *pro tempore.*
JOHN WHITE, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

God save the Union!

IN SENATE...Monday, December 6, 1841

This day, at 12 o'clock, meridian, the Senate was called to order, by the President pro tempore. A quorum was present.

Messrs. *Bayard* and *Bates* were appointed a Committee, on the part of the Senate, to wait on the President, and inform him that a quorum of both Houses had assembled, and that they were ready to receive any message he might be pleased to make to them.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

This day at 12 o'clock, the House was called to order by the Speaker. The Clerk of the House then called the roll, by States, commencing with the State of Maine; and one hundred and seventy-seven members answered to their names.

The Secretary of the Senate now informed the House that that body had organized, and was ready to proceed in business.

Mr. *Wm. Cost Johnson*, of Maryland, now arose and requested the Speaker to leave him out of the Committee on Public Lands.

He also moved that the House adopt the rules of the 26th Congress.

Mr. *Adams* moved to except the 21st rule in relation to Abolition petitions.

Mr. *Johnson* only wished the rules of the 26th Congress adopted until the House could adopt others.

Mr. *Fillmore*, to preserve order, moved to take up the report of the Committee on Rules, made at the last Congress, and hammer away at them until they were adopted.

He moved to adopt the rules of the Extra Session until the new rules were adopted.

Mr. *Stanly*, of North Carolina, moved to adopt the rules of the extra session for fifteen days, or until new ones should be adopted; and in the mean time, take up the report of the Committee on Rules, print them, and make them the order of the day until they should be adopted; and then moved the previous question.

Mr. *Proffit* said he had a newspaper, containing a circular, around which black lines were drawn, calling upon the members of Congress to meet at an early day to consider the question of the 21st rule, which, according to the circular, was to be the question of the session.

Mr. *Proffit* went on to show that there was an Abolition party in the United States, and that they had a Committee around the doors of Congress to urge on the question.

Mr. *Stanly* called him to order.

The *Speaker* said the Previous Question had been demanded.

Mr. *Proffit* then went on to show that the Previous Question should not be put.

He was again called to order—appealed, and then withdrew his appeal.

Mr. *Adams* now appealed from the decision of the Chair. He considered that Mr. Stanly had no right to move the Previous Question upon his amendment, and demanded the yeas and nays.

They were ordered, and were: yeas 147, nays 17. So the decision of the Chair stood as the judgment of the House.

Mr. *Wise*, to expedite public business, moved, by general consent, to appoint a committee to wait upon the President in connection with a committee of the Senate, and inform him that a quorum of both Houses was present, and that they were ready to receive any message he might be pleased to make.

Before the appeal was decided on Mr. *Adams'* motion, a sharp debate sprang up on law, parliamentary, human, and divine, and many members delivered themselves of their ideas in a lucid and satisfactory manner. Mr. Adams was dressed in a Geneva scull cap, and seemed to be about taking holy orders. At any rate he looked like the high priest of Abolition in the United States, and of British tyranny in China. How he can preach liberty here, and slavery in China, is more than we can say, and therefore we will say no more about it at present.

The question upon the adoption of Mr. *Stanley's* amendment was then taken by yeas and nays, and there were yeas 83, nays 87; so it was rejected.

The question on Mr. *Adams'* amendment was then taken by yeas and nays, and there were yeas 84, nays 87; so it was rejected.

Mr. *Wise* from the joint committee on the part of the House, appointed to wait upon the President, reported that the committee had attended to the duty assigned it, and that the President would make a communication to-morrow at 12 o'clock. On motion of Mr. *Wise*, the House adjourned until to-morrow at 12 o'clock.

IN SENATE...Tuesday, December 7, 1841.

Immediately after the reading of the journal in the Senate, Mr. *Bayard*, from the joint committee appointed yesterday, to wait upon the President, reported that the President had informed the committee that he would communicate with both Houses of Congress to-day at twelve o'clock, by message in writing. After a short delay, Mr. Robert Tyler, the President's private secretary, delivered the message to the President of the Senate, and it was read by the Secretary. The reading occupied about an hour; after which, Mr. *Mangum* moved that the Message and documents be laid on the table and printed. Mr. *Smith*, of Ia., moved that the usual number of messages and documents be printed for the use of the Senate. He presumed the Journal would direct the number. The President of the Senate observed that 1,500 of the documents, and 3,500 of the message, would be the usual number; and a motion being made to print that number, Mr. *Benton* objected to two features in that part of the President's Message relating to the fiscal agency, as follows:

Mr. *Benton* said, that he could not reconcile it to himself to let the resolution pass, without making a few remarks on that part of the message which related to a new Fiscal Agent. Looking at that feature of it, as read, he perceived that the President gave an outline of his plan, leaving it to the Secretary of the Treasury to furnish the details in his Report.—He apprehended that nothing in those details could reconcile him to the project, or in any manner meet his approbation. There were two main points presented in the plan, to which he never could agree; both being wholly unconstitutional and dangerous. One was, that of emitting bills of credit, or issuing a Treasury currency. Congress had no constitutional authority to issue paper money, or emit Federal bills of credit; and the other feature is, to authorize this Government to deal in exchanges. The proposition to issue bills of credit, when under consideration at the formation of the Constitution, was struck out, with the express view of making this Government a hard money Government—not capable of recognising any other than a specie currency, a currency of gold and silver, a currency known and valued and equally understood by every one.—But here was a proposition to do what was expressly refused to be allowed by the framers of the Constitution.—to exercise a power not only not granted to Congress, but a power expressly denied. The next proposition is, to authorise the Federal Government to deal in and regulate exchanges, and to furnish exchange to merchants. This is a new invention—a modern idea of the power of this Government, invented by Mr. Biddle to help out a National Bank. Much as Gen. Hamilton was in favor of paper money, he never went the length of recommending Government bills of credit, or dealings in exchange by the United States Treasury. The fathers of the church, Macon, and John Randolph, an others, called this a hard money Government: they objected to bank paper; but here is Government paper, and that goes beyond Hamilton, much as he was in favor of the paper system. The whole scheme making this Government a regulator of exchange—a dealer in exchange—a furnisher of exchange, is absurd, unconstitutional, and pernicious, and is a new thing under the sun.

Now, he objected to this Government becoming a seller of exchange to the country, for which there is no more authority than there is for its furnishing transportation of goods or country produce. There is not a word in the Constitution to authorize it—not a word to be found justifying the assumption. The word exchange is not in the Constitution. What does this message propose? Congress is called upon to establish a Board with agencies, for the purpose of furnishing the country with exchanges.

The British Debt began in the time of Sir Robert Walpole, on issues of exchequer bills; by which system the British nation has been cheated, and plunged irretrievably in debt to the amount of nine hundred millions of pounds. The proposition that the Government should become the issuer of exchequer notes, is one borrowed from the system introduced into England by Sir Rob't Walpole, whose Whig administration was nothing but a high Tory administration of Queen Anne. He had much to say on this subject, but this was no time for entering at large on it. This perhaps was not the occasion to say more; nor would it, he considered, be treating the President of the United States with proper respect to enter upon a premature discussion. He could not, however, in justice to himself, allow this resolution to pass without stating his objections to two such obnoxious features of the proposed fiscality, looking, as he did, upon the whole thing as one calculated to destroy the whole structure of Government, to change it from the hard money it was intended to be, to the paper money Government it was intended not to be, and to mix it up with trade, which no one ever dreamed of. He had, on another occasion, stated that this Administration would go back not only to the Federal times of '98, but to the times of Sir Robert Walpole and Queen Anne, and the evidence is now before us.

He had only said a few words on this occasion, because he could not let the proposition to sanction bills of credit go without taking the very earliest opportunity of expressing his disapprobation, and denouncing a system calculated to produce the same results which had raised the unfounded debt of Britain from twenty-one to nine hundred millions of pounds. He should avail himself of the first appropriate opportunity to maintain the ground he had assumed as to the identity of this policy with that of Walpole, by argument and references, that this plan of the President's was utterly unconstitutional and dangerous—part borrowed from the system of the English Exchequer issues, and part from Mr. Biddle's scheme of making the Federal Government an exchange dealer—though Mr. Biddle made the Government act indirectly, thro' a board of Bank Directors, and this makes it act directly, through a board of Treasury Directors and their agents.

This is the first time that a formal proposition has been made to change our hard money Government, (as it was intended to be,) into a paper machine; and it is the first time that there has been a proposal to mix it up with trade and commerce, by making it a furnisher of exchanges, a bank of deposite, and an imitator of the old Confederation in its continental bills, and a copyist of the English Exchequer system. Being the first time these unconstitutional and pernicious schemes were formally presented to Congress, he felt it to be his duty to disclose his opposition to them at once. He would speak more fully.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House met at noon, when the journal of yesterday having been read, Mr. *Thompson*, of Mississippi, appeared, was sworn, and took his seat.

The Message.—The private secretary of the President then presented himself at the bar, and announced that he was the bearer of a message in writing. The message was then received and read by the clerk.

Mr. *Wise* then rose and observed, that were the House governed by any rules, he would move the reference of the message just read to a committee of the whole on the State of the Union. But as no rules had yet been adopted, he would move that the message do lie on the table, and that 10,000 extra copies, with the accompanying documents, be printed.

Mr. *W. C. Johnson* rose and urged his motion of yesterday in relation to the rules, as the first business in order.

Some discussion of a desultory character arose between Messrs. *Adams*, *Johnson*, and others, as to what was in order, after which it was agreed that the question on the motion of Mr. *Wise* should be taken without further debate.

A division of the question being called, the question was first put on printing the usual number of copies, and it was carried, there being but one negative vote (Mr. Botts.)

The second branch of the motion, viz: the printing of the extra copies, was also agreed to, with the exception of Mr. Botts.

Rules of the House.—Mr. *Johnson* then called up his resolution, pending the consideration of which the House had on yesterday adjourned, viz: "that the rules of the 26th Congress be adopted as the rules of the present session, until the report of the select committee on the rules shall be disposed of."

Mr. *Fillmore* suggested that it would be better to name some specific time when that report should be considered.

Mr. *Johnson* then modified his resolution, so as to make the report the special order for Thursday next, and each succeeding day until finally disposed of.

Mr. *Adams* made some remarks, complaining of the conduct of the Speaker, yesterday, in deciding that he, Mr. A., could not speak, &c.

The Speaker explained.

Mr. *Adams* was not satisfied, and began to talk about "trickery," etc., for which he was called to order.

Mr. A. then desired to renew his amendment, "excepting the 21st rule," but the Speaker decided that it could not be done. Mr. A. grumbled.

Mr. *Proffit* also complained of the manner in which he was compelled to take his seat on yesterday, while other members were permitted to speak.

After some remarks from Mr. *Campbell*, of South Carolina, the question was taken on the resolution of Mr. *Johnson*, as modified, and it was agreed to: yeas 97, nays 95. So the rules of the 26th Congress, at its last session, will be in force until the report of the committee on the rules shall be disposed of.

The usual resolutions authorizing the appointment of committees, &c., were then adopted; after which the House adjourned.

Wednesday, Dec. 8, 1841.

The House met.—The Hon. *Wm. Smith*, of Va., was qualified, and took his seat. After ordering newspapers for the members, the majority decided that John Sergeant had a right to transfer his seat and wafer-box to any body he pleased; thus keeping up the monopoly law advocated by the old Bank Attorney. By this decision, one gentleman, who took the seat in person, at this session, was ousted, and another gentleman, who swapped with Mr. Sergeant, at the last session, was confirmed.—The House adopted a joint resolution to choose two chaplains, which the Senate adopted, and thereupon both Houses adjourned.

Thursday, December 9, 1841.

The Senate, after some unimportant business, adjourned, on Mr. *Mangum's* motion, to Monday.

In the House, Mr. *Fillmore* moved to take up the President's Message, and refer it to the appropriate Committees. Some debate arose, which was cut off by Mr. *Lawrence* announcing the death of his late calleague, the Hon. *Henry Black*, (the successor of Mr. *Ogle*, of Penn.) After adopting the Resolutions usual on such occasions, the House adjourned.

Friday, December 10, 1841.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

After the House was called to order, the Speaker presented several communications, which were ordered to lie on the table and be printed.

The Speaker then called for petitions.

Mr. *Johnson* of Maryland objected. He said the rules and orders were in order, and therefore moved to lay the report of the Committee on Rules on the table. Carried by yeas and nays—96 yeas, 88 nays.

Mr. *Fillmore* then moved, that when the House adjourn, it should adjourn over to Monday. Carried by acclamation.

Mr. *Wise* moved that the House do now adjourn. The yeas and nays were ordered, and were—yeas 71, 118 nays.

Mr. *Cushing* moved to go into an election of Chaplain, but upon the question of postponing the election to Monday, the yeas and nays were ordered, and were yeas 118, nays 71.

Mr. *Fillmore* now offered resolutions to refer the Fiscal Plan, the apportionment of Representatives, and the Smithsonian bequest to Select Committees of 9 each.

The Chair decided the resolutions to be in order.

Mr. *Cave Johnson* appealed, and Mr. *Clifford* of Maine, seconded it in an able and unanswerable speech: but upon taking the yeas and nays upon the same, there were—yeas 104, nays 90.

Mr. *Stanley* now called the previous question upon the resolutions, and it was sustained by 101 yeas, 81 nays.

The main question, being the passage of the resolutions, was then taken by yeas and nays, and there were 113 yeas, 83 nays.

A resolution was adopted to appoint a Select Committee of nine upon the National Foundry; and then the House adjourned.

On Monday, the 13th, after electing Chaplains, and receiving various Reports from the Departments, both Houses adjourned.

Controversy with New York.—The *Committee on Federal Relations*, in the Legislature of South Carolina, have made a long and able Report on so much of Governor Richardson's Message as relates to the controversy between Virginia and New York. They bring in a bill, which they recommend the Legislature to pass. We presume, it conforms with the Resolutions which conclude the Report. These resolutions indignantly repudiate the course pursued by the Governor of New York, and request the Governor of South Carolina "to communicate to the authorities of Virginia, the high sense entertained by this Legislature, of their moderation and respectful forbearance in conducting the recent unhappy controversy with the State of New York—of the justness of the position assumed by Virginia, and the assurance of the hearty co-operation of South Carolina, in all proper measures to vindicate her rights as a State, and to protect the property of her citizens."—*Richmond Enquirer.*

Foreign.—The Acadia arrived at Boston on Tuesday evening last, the 7th instant, bringing fifteen days later news from England.

The English were rejoicing over the birth of an infant Prince, who came into the world on Tuesday the 9th of November, as Duke of Cornwall, but will be made Prince of Wales, probably at his babtism. Both mother and boy were doing well.

The most appalling distress still prevailed in the manufacturing districts of England; and in Ireland there is a prospect of the terrible calamity of the failure of the Potatoe crop. The wheat and Oat crop are one third below the average, and the price of meat high and rising, owing to the prevalence of a distemper among the cattle.

No political news of importance—the Cotton market continued heavy—nothing new from China.

Raleigh Register

Coon Skins Exempted.—A bill was recently introduced into the Georgia Legislature to incorporate a company for *Tanning.*" After it had been duly read, one of the Whig members moved an amendment to the effect that "*Coon Skins* should be exempted from the process of the establishment, as *they* had, within the last few months, been *tanned* sufficiently."—*Jonesboro' (Tenn.) Sentinel.*

The "Hiwassee Rail Road" banking company has gone to the devil feet foremost, and no mistake. That is, the notes issued by the Treasurer of the Hiwassee Rail Road, are not worth shucks in these parts now. It was about all the money in circulation here—after this we guess there will be none. We want the company to put the thing on its legs again, until we get rid of a three dollar bill we have, and then they may hook us if they can.—*Ib.*

Tennessee.—The two Houses of the Legislature of this state, on the 30th ult., agreed to assemble in joint meeting on the 2nd inst., to elect a United States Senator for 6 years—and on the 3d to elect another Senator in place of Mr. Grundy, dec'd.

P. S.—Since writing the above, we have received the Nashville Union, of the 3d inst., from which we learn that the attempt to elect a Senator on the previous day failed in consequence of the refusal of a moiety of the Senate to unite with the other House in going into an election. If we properly understand the question, the "glorious twelve" who have prevented an election are in the wrong.—*Lynchburg Republican.*

COMMENTS ON THE MESSAGE.

We annex an article from the Washington *Globe*, reviewing a portion of Mr. Tyler's Message, and also another on the same subject, from the *Richmond Enquirer*. The *Enquirer* says:

He squints rather obliquely at the Protective Principle, when he says, "So also the Government may be justified in so *discriminating*, by reference to other considerations of domestic policy *connected with our manufactures.*" But in the next breath he adds, "So long as the duties shall be laid with distinct reference to the *wants of the Treasury, no well founded objection* can exist against them." But he warns them of the effect of passing the 20 per cent. limit, from its effect in annulling Distribution, viz: "It might be esteemed desirable that no such augmentation of the taxes should take place as would have the effect of annulling the land proceeds distribution act of the last session, which act is declared to be inoperative the moment the duties are increased beyond 20 per cent., the maximum rate established by the Compromise Act." Far better would it have been for the Chief Magistrate to have said at once: "Gentlemen, *repeal* your odious and absurd Distribution act. Take back the money you want—to that extent relieve the people from taxes or from debt—Retrench your expenses to the most economical standard—and if *then* you *want* money, throw yourselves upon the good sense and liberal consideration of your country."

But the most important part of the Message relates to the *Fiscal Agency.* Mr. T. goes as strongly as we could desire him against *corporate privileges.* He contends with great distinctness and force, against the adoption of any scheme which is not repealable at the pleasure of Congress. In these positions he is perfectly decided; perfectly correct—but we are free to say, and all must admit, that the whole subject of a Fiscal Agency is *per se*, as complicated as it is momentous. Until the State Banks are compelled to resume specie payments, (and the State Legislatures should compel them to adopt the measure as early as practicable,) the exchanges of the country must be disturbed, and the circulation must be vitious. But the remedy in the mean time, which is compatible with the Constitution, and most calculated to advance the interests of the country, is the difficult problem to be solved. We have no time to enter upon the merits of Mr. Tyler's scheme. The principle on which it proceeds, is eminently entitled to grave consideration. It requires great reflection, and will receive elaborate discussion. In the mean time, we are prepared to say, as at present advised, that there are objections to matters of detail, which appear to be of a serious, if not insuperable character. Among these is, 1st. The administrative machinery—the *Board of Control* at Washington. Whence the necessity of such an arrangement? Why not leave the general superintendence at Washington to the hands of the Treasury Department—(the Secretary of the Treasury, and the Treasurer of the U. S.?) No such Board was constructed under the Sub-Treasury system, nor did experience prove it to be necessary. It multiplies the offices and enlarges the *patronage* of the Government—and seems to lay the nest-egg of a great monied corporation. 2d. If the "*agencies*" in the States are to be new offices, it is doubtful whether they be necessary or proper. The present officers of the Government would seem to be sufficient for every purpose. 3d. It invests the Institution with the power of *discounting* on Bills of Exchange, under certain limitations. We had hoped, that Mr. Tyler had set his face against any such power in any form. 4th. The assent of the State in which the agency is situated, that discounts private bills of exchange, is to be required—as if the assent of the States could legalize what was otherwise contrary to our Institutions. 5th. The inconvertibility of the Treasury notes into specie, *except at the point of issuance*, will prove to be a serious clog to the measure. It seems to us, that they ought to be paid at a few specified points, where gold and silver will be constantly and conveniently kept for their redemption.

From the Washington Globe.

MESSAGE.

We resume our notice of this state paper, to put in our protest to the doctrines of Mr. *Webster's* portion of it. We think on every point where it approaches Great Britain, that it bears the impress of an humbled, yielding spirit, conscious of inferiority, and ready to pay homage to the assuming superior.

The *McLeod* affair is thus brought under review:

"Alexander McLeod, having his option either to prosecute a writ of error from the decision of the Supreme Court of New York, which had been rendered upon his application for a discharge, to the Supreme Court of the United States, or to submit his case to the decision of a jury, preferred the latter, deeming it the readiest mode of obtaining his liberation—and the result has fully sustained the wisdom of his choice. The manner in which the issue submitted was tried, will satisfy the English Government that the principles of justice will never fail to govern the enlightened decision of an American tribunal. I cannot fail, however, to suggest to Congress the propriety, and, in some degree, *the necessity of making such provisions by law, so far as they may constitutionally do so, for the removal, at their commencement, and at the option of the party, of all such cases as may hereafter arise, and which may involve the faithful observance and execution of our international obligations, from the State to the Federal Judiciary.* This Government, by our institutions, is charged with the maintenance of peace and the preservation of amicable relations with the nations of the earth, and ought to possess, without question, all the reasonable and proper means of maintaining the one and preserving the other. Whilst just confidence is felt in the judiciary of the States, yet this Government ought to be competent in itself for the fulfilment of the high duties which have been devolved upon it under the organic law, by the States themselves."

It will be remembered that Mr. *Webster*, in his correspondence with Mr. Fox, at the threshhold, admitted the obligation of this Government to surrender *McLeod*, whether innocent or guilty of the criminal offence for which he was put on trial, on the demand of Great Britain—that power taking the responsibility of the act, as done under its orders. If this were the duty of the Federal Goverment, it would follow that no State jurisdiction could contravene it. The admission that a State court had the right to try, involved the right to condemn and execute. There is no right of appeal from the State courts to those of the United States courts, for crimes against the municipal laws of the States. This *McLeod's* counsel well knew, and therefore did not attempt to appeal from the State jurisdiction to that of the General Government. If they had, it would not have been allowed by the State tribunal. The Message, on this point, makes a total misstatement of the law, and evinces a consciousness of it, by proposing to make "such provisions by law, so far as they may constitutionally do so, for the removal at their commencement, and at the option of the party, of all such cases as may hereafter occur," &c.

If *McLeod* had this option at the commencement to remove the case before the Federal Courts on *habeas corpus*, where is the pretext for saying that a provision by law is necessary to make the removal? The truth is, Mr. *Webster* knows that the Federal Courts have no jurisdiction over a murder committed in violation of the laws of a State, but he seeks support in a new enactment of Congress for his monstrous concession, that the assumption by Great Britian of the crimes committed by her subjects against the jurisdiction and citizens of the States, absolves the culprit from all liability, and imposes the necessity of his surrender at the bidding of the English Government by the Government of the Union. The principle asserted by Mr. *Webster* in his letter to Mr. Fox is shocking, and his application to Congress to sanction it, an insult.

The treatment of the Caroline affair, out of which *McLeod's* case grew, is in perfect keeping with Mr. *Webster's* views of the responsibility incurred by the actors in that flagrant violation of the laws of nations—invading New York with fire and sword in a time of profound peace. The message says:

"This Government can never concede to any foreign Government the power, except in a case of the most urgent and extreme necessity, of invading its territory, either to arrest the persons or destroy the property of those who may have violated the municipal laws of such foreign Government, or have disregarded their obligations as arising under the law of nations."

If Great Britain has the right to invade our soil and jurisdiction, murder our citizens, and give their property to conflagration, "*in a case of the most urgent and extreme necessity*," the party having the right to take this high-handed course, must of course judge of the "*urgent and extreme necessity.*" If the party entitled to exercise this supereminent power over another had time to consult the one to be affected by it, there would evidently be no urgent necessity in the case. Mr. *Webster*, therefore, in supposing that an urgent necessity would be sufficient justification for the conduct of the British party at Schlosser, most clearly intends to advance that plea for England in regard to the monstrous outrage on our country in the case of the Caroline. But then Mr. *Webster* has a salvo for us in thus yielding the right of England to set aside our Government on this side of the lakes, and take it in her own hands. It will be found in the close of the paragraph of the message which concludes its comment on this subject:

"The correspondence between the two Governments on this subject, will, at a future day of your session, be submitted to your consideration; and in the mean time, *I cannot but indulge the hope that the British Government will see the propriety of renouncing, as a rule of future action, the precedent which has been set in the affair at Schlosser.*"

All is made safe for us by indulging *the hope that the British Government will see the propriety of renouncing, as a rule for the future*, what Mr. *Webster* is willing to concede was sufficient justification for its past conduct!

The arrogant pretension—the right of search—which Great Britain has again practically asserted under the plea of its necessity in suppressing the slave trade, is met by Mr. *Webster* in a way which might have been expected from one who did not think it cause of war when employed in impressing our seamen, from our national ships. This topic is thus broached in the message:

"I invite your attention to existing laws for the suppression of the African slave trade, and recommend all such alterations, as may give to them greater force and efficacy. That the American flag is grossly abused by the abandoned and profligate of other nations, is but too probable. Congress has, not long since, had this subject under its consideration, and its importance well justifies renewed and anxious attention.

"Whether this Goverment should now enter into treaties containing mutual stipulations upon this subject, it a question for its mature deliberation. Certain it is, that if the right to detain American ships on the high seas can be justified on the plea of a necessity for such detention, arising out of the existence of treaties between other nations, the same plea may be extended and enlarged by the new stipulations of new treaties, to which the United States may not be a party. This Government will not cease to urge upon that of Great Britain, full and ample remuneration for all losses, whether arising from detention or otherwise, to which American citizens have heretofore been, or may herafter be subjected, by the exercise of rights which this Government cannot recognise as legitimate and proper."

"Our flag is grossly abused by the abandoned and profligate of other nations;" and because profligate adventurers abuse it, therefore Mr. *Webster* is willing, by convention, to give Great Britain a right which no one can doubt from past experience, would be abused by that domineering power, to harrass our commerce and subject our ships to every species of intrusion, and their crews to all the wrongs which led to the last war.

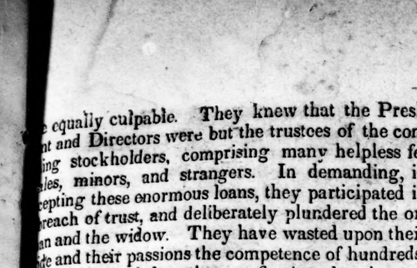
Nothing can be gained by truckling to Great Britain. And the suggestion of a conventon to stipulate in relation to the concession of the right of search to that haughty power, is in our opinion derogatory to the high ground heretofore maintained by every Republican administration of the Govern ment, and an invitation to the continued perpetration of those aggressions, which have evidently extorted the suggestion of a convention to concede, as a right, what has heretofore been resisted as the most flagrant wrong, and at the cost of the best blood of our country.

RETRIBUTIVE JUSTICE.

The Philadelphia papers inform us that the judgment creditors of the United States Bank have attatched the debts due to that institution by Messrs. *Webster, Biddle, Riddle*, and others. We hope that the secrets of the prison house will now be unfolded. It is time to bring the despoilers of the widow and the orphan to a just reckoning. But a few years ago and Mr. *Biddle* denounced the Democratic leaders as fugitives from the penitentiary. If half what is alleged against him be true, where should he now be? It is painful to see the tone of society among us so demoralized by the practices of late years. Men occupying the highest social position are detected in offences the most shameful and ruinous to the community, and are yet permitted to hold up their heads in the very presence of their victims. In England, when the South Sea bubble exploded, all who were even remotely suspected of participation in the fraud, were driven ignominiously from the country, or were put in jeopardy of life and estate. Here, the plunderers of the innocent aud the confiding are permitted to occupy the highest posts, political and social. *Law* died an exile and in poverty. His American imitators, though more guilty, brave public opinion with an unblushing front. They seem to feel no remorse for the misery they have inflicted. We have heard of two ladies, the widows of gallant officers, who are reduced to beggary by the fraudulent insolvency of this ill-fated institution. We know the case of a gentleman who, at an advanced age, has lost the sole dependence of a numerous family. Such instances are without number. They have filled the land with desolation—they have sent many gray hairs with sorrow to their grave—they have wrung agonizing sighs from many broken hearts; and yet the authors of such complicated, far-spread misery still revel in their ill-gotten wealth and honors.

But the officers of this ill-fated institution are not alone guilty. Those who made use of their political importance to obtain enormous loans, or rather gifts, far beyond their possible means of repayment,

e equally culpable. They knew that the Presi- nt and Directors were but the trustees of the con- ing stockholders, comprising many helpless fe- les, minors, and strangers. In demanding, in epting these enormous loans, they participated in reach of trust, and deliberately plundered the or- an and the widow. They have wasted upon their de and their passions the competence of hundreds. e have been led to these reflections by the pre- ce of Mr. *Biddle* in our city. It is rumored he has been in frequent consultation with Mr. bster. Are they contriving some means of de- ing the legal process to which they are in com- n subjected? This is the general and very na- al opinion. Will they be permitted to elude the nsequences of their enormous offences? It was rently reported at the time, that Mr. *Webster* d wiped out his colossal debt to the Bank, by an ignment of wild lands in the West—the value of ich was certified by the accommodating and ac- mplished Mr. *Doty*, who, in spite of his tainted utation, was rewarded with the Governorship of sconsin, vacated by the ignominious dismissal of gallant and meritorious General *Dodge*. Can e possible that the vaunted era of reform has al- dy introduced into our Republic, practices which uld disgrace the worn-out despotisms of Europe? e the power and interests of this nation confided men whose favorites and associates are the *Do-* and *Curtises*, and the *Drapers*—men from om even their own political friends turn with gust?—*Globe.*



JEFFERSONIAN:

Charlotte, N. C.,

TUESDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 21, 1841

Democratic Meeting.

☞ *The Democratic Party of Mecklenburg County are requested to assemble at the Courthouse in Charlotte, on SATURDAY, the 1st day of January next, to consult upon the propriety of appointing Delegates to the Raleigh Convention.—By order of MANY DEMOCRATS.*

December 14, 1841.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

The late hour at which we received this document last week permitted us neither time or space to make any comments on it at that time. And the necessity for our doing so now, is in a measure superseded, by the remarks of Col. BENTON in the Senate, and the articles from the *Globe* and *Richmond Enquirer*, to be found in a preceding part of our to-day's paper.

While we concede that there are some portions of the Message well written, and some of its suggestions judicious and sound, we consider it as a whole, a weak, trimming, unsatisfactory document. Those portions relating to our difficulties with Great Britain, and the proposed Fiscal Agent, are so ably handled by Col. BENTON and the Editor of the *Globe*, that we shall pass them over for the present, and recall the reader's attention in the first place to the financial exhibit in the Message.

How the President can have the face to still preach *economy*, after swelling the expenditures of the present year to upwards of *thirty two millions of dollars*, must be confounding to all political moralists. He and his party came into power clamoring against the extravagance of Van Buren's Administration, the last year of which cost the country about *twenty-eight millions of dollars*, and which stood pledged to reduce this sum this year to *twenty-two millions*: but even this was too much, said these reformers—twenty millions was to be the maximum if they could get the management of affairs. And now we are gravely told in the Message, that instead of *reducing* the expenditures as Mr. Van Buren was annually doing, they have *increased* them over *four millions of dollars!*—and this too, at a time when the People are laboring under heavy pecuniary embarrassment, and least able, if ever, to bear heavy taxation. The President also tells us, that in consequence of these heavy expenditures, there will be a deficit in the revenue, as compared with the demands on the Treasury, on the 1st of January next, of more than *half a million of dollars*. And how does he propose to remedy this difficulty? By lopping off unnecessary objects of expenditure, and husbanding the means of the Treasury to avoid imposing additional taxes on the People? Oh, no! nothing of this sort. He is a capital *preacher* of economy; but when it comes to reducing that homely doctrine to practice, he sings quite another tune. He says that, considerable difficulty has been experienced in negociating the twelve million Loan authorized at the extra session—that only about five millions have been taken, in consequence of the shortness of the time the bonds have to run, and suggests an amendment of the law, "making what remains undisposed of (seven millions) payable at a more distant day," so that they can be sold to foreigners. Now, if the deficit in the Treasury at the end of the year will only be about six hundred thousand dollars, where is the use to borrow *seven millions?* There can be no necessity for it, and much less is it prudent, as the President seems to desire, for our Government to become a borrower or beggar at the door of foreign money lenders. Mr. TYLER would have been more entitled to the character of an honest man and a patriot, if he had requested Congress to repeal the Loan Law, and by rejecting all useless appropriations, to bring the expenditures within the accruing revenue.

His remarks, too, on the subject of the TARIFF, are exceedingly ambiguous for a Southern man. If we are not mistaken, they indicate that the President has abandoned the high ground hitherto occupied by him on this momentous question, by admitting the power of Congress to lay "discriminating duties for the protection of *home manufactures.*" If we once give up the doctrine of FREE TRADE, of which Mr. TYLER was once so strong an advocate—the right of the citizen to sell where he can get the most for his productions, and buy where he can buy cheapest, and admit that Congress can tax foreign commodities for *any other* purposes than revenue, the Constitution and Union are at an end; for the South—the producing States—will never submit to be taxed to build up northern monopolies and enrich northern capitalists. And if these remarks of the President are to be taken as evidence that he will sanction a *protective Tariff*, it is high time the Southern People were marshalling their forces for the conflict; for that critical question is to be adjusted by the present Congress, a majority of which are high Tariff Federalists, under the supervision of a high Tariff Cabinet, urged on by a horde of hungry partisans, greedy for the "spoils," and regardless as to how they may be acquired. And we ask our readers to mark the prediction, that when the hour of trial does come, the Federal Whig members of Congress from the South will be found voting with their northern friends for a protective Tariff.

We shall now notice only one more item in the Message—that in relation to removals from office. It was certainly very modest in Mr. TYLER, to inform Congress and the nation that great abuses of this power have been exercised by former Presidents, but that *he* has been very conscientious in its discharge—making removals only for incompetency or unfaithfulness. Such an assertion is downright falsehood, as the whole country knows, or else JOHN TYLER is less the President of the United States than he has been taken to be. Has he permitted his Secretaries to proscribe every Democratic office-holder from Maine to Texas, whose office was worth having, without his consent or approbation? If so, he is not worthy of the station he occupies, or the character of a Virginia pariot. Who recalled *Andrew Stevenson* as our Minister to England (among the ablest and most faithful Ministers we ever had at that important Court) and appointed in his stead an Abolition Federalist? Who removed faithful and capable officers, and appointed in their stead such infamous characters as James D. Doty, the "Buck-eye Blacksmith," Edward Curtis, Bela Badger, &c., notoriously as a reward for partisan services? And yet Mr. Tyler prates of his "*conscientious*" discharge of the power of removal! Out upon such hypocricy!

Congressional Committees.—On the 13th instant, the Speaker of the House of Representatives announced the following Standing and Select Committees. We have put the names of the Democratic members on each in *italics*, that the reader may see at a glance the manner in which the Committees have been "*packed*" with an overpowering majority of the most unscrupulous Federalists in the House. For instance, the Select Committee on the Currency is made up of *seven* Whigs and *two* Democrats, or, rather, of *five* Federalists, *two* Tyler Whigs and *two* Democrats. The Committee on Manufactures, which, in all probability, will have the revising of the Tariff, is composed of *six* Federalists and *two* Democrats; and the Committee to apportion Representatives under the last census is made up of *six* Whigs and *three* Democrats.—What a burlesque upon legislation! Where is the use for Committees, when a majority of each are pledged beforehand to report all measures to the House precisely as they come from the nightly *Caucuses* of the iron-bound Federal majority? All the most important Committees, too, are headed by a northern abolition Whig Chairman—such as *Fillmore, Giddings, John Q. Adams, Briggs, Saltonstall, Hall, Everett*, &c. When a party puts forward such men as their prominent leaders—abolitionists Tariffites, and blue-light Federalists—we may know what sort of measures are fothcoming. But here are the Committees:

Committee of Elections—Messrs. Halstead, Blair, Caruthers, Benjamin Randall, Borden, Barton, *Turney, Houston*, and *Reynolds.*

Of Ways and Means—Messrs. Fillmore, Botts, Samson Mason, Wallace, Thomas F. Marshall, Joseph R. Ingersoll, *John W. Jones, Atherton*, and *Lewis.*

On Claims—Messrs. Giddings, Osborn, Cowen, Tomlinson, Arnold, *Hubard, Burke*, Williams, and *Medill.*

On Commerce—Messrs. John P. Kennedy, Winthrop, Toland, John C. Clark, Rayner, Allen, Sherlock J. Andrews, Thos. W. Williams, and *Ferris.*

On Public Lands—Messrs. Morrow, Lewis Williams, Truman Smith, Gentry, Bronson, Howard, Casey, *Brewster*, and *Jacob Thomson.*

On Post Office and Post Roads—Messrs. Briggs, Jos. L. Williams, Russell, Brockway, Owsley, *Hopkins*, Andrew Kennedy, *John G. Floyd* and *Plummer.*

On the District of Columbia—Messrs. Underwood, Summers, Alexander Randall, Powell, Richard W. Thomson, *John Campbell, Ward, Dawson*, and *Bidlack.*

On the Judiciary—Messrs. Barnard, Trumbull, W. Pearce, Maxwell, Thomas F. Foster, Milton Brown, *Charles J. Ingersoll, Roosevelt*, and *Saunders.*

On Revolutionary Claims—Messrs. Hall, Patrick G. Goode, Triplett, Thomas J. Campbell, Maynard, Washington, James, *Parmenter*, and *Wm. O. Goode.*

On Public Expenditures—Messrs. Sheppard, Linn, Hudson, John J. Stuart, Merriwether, Green, *Clinton, Littlefield* and *McClellan.*

On Private Land Claims—Messrs. Moore, Alex. H. H. Stuart, John Young, Wm. Cost Johnson, Richard D. Davis, *Cross, Turney, Payne*, and *Chas. Brown.*

On Manufactures—Messrs. Saltonstall, Tillinghast, Randolph, Slade, Hunt, Henry, Habersham, *Aaron V. Brown*, and *Patrick C. Caldwell.*

On Public Buildings and Grounds—Messrs. Boardman, *Ward*, Augustus Young, Cranston, and *Bowne.*

On Revisal and Unfinished Business—Messrs *Eastman, Beeson, Charles A Floyd, Jack*, and Mattocks.

On Accounts—Messrs. *Marchand*, Yorke, Casey, Staley N. Clark, and Joseph L. Williams.

On Mileage—Messrs. Thomas W. Williams, Merriwether, *John C. Edwards, Westbrook*, and *Egbert.*

On the Library on the part of the House—Messrs. Tillinghast, Aycrigg, and *Sumter.*

Select Committee on Finance and the Currency—Messrs. Cushing, John P. Kennedy, Gilmer, Garrett Davis, Wise, *Roosevelt*, Proffit, McKay, and William W. Irwin.

Select Committee on the Apportionment of Representatives—Messrs. Everett, Childs, Caruthers, Summers, Pierce, John T. Stuart, *Bidlack, Cross*, and *Weller.*

On the Smithsonian Bequest—Messrs. John Q. Adams, Habersham, Truman Smith, Underwood, Benjamin Randall, *Charles J. Ingersoll*, Hunter, *Houston*, and *Bowne.*

Select Committee on the National Foundry—Messrs. William Cost Johnson, Samson Mason, King, Randolph, Mallory, Hunt, *Keim, Parmenter*, and *Cave Johnson.*

On Agriculture—Messrs. Deberry, Ridgway, Simonton, Mattocks, *Doig, Shaw*, John Edwards, *Partridge*, and *John Hastings.*

On Indian Affairs—Messrs. Cooper, Caruthers, Chittenden, Sollers, William Butler, *Watterson, Harris, Weller*, and *John C. Edwards.*

On Military Affairs—Messrs. Stanly, Pendleton, Goggan, William B. Campbell, Stokeley, *William O. Butler, Sumter, Miller*, and *John Thompson Mason.*

On Naval Affairs—Messrs. Wise, King, Calhoun, J. C. Clark, Burnell, Fessenden, Graham, Mallory, and *Clifford.*

On Foreign Affairs—Messrs. Adams, Cushing, Everett, W. C. Johnson, Granger, Gilmer, Hunter, *Rhett*, and Proffit.

On Territories—Messrs. Pope, C. H. Williams, G. Davis, Sollers, Gates, *Green W. Caldwell, Hays, Dean*, and *C. A. Floyd.*

On Revolutionary Pensions—Messrs. Taliaferro, Rodney, Staley N. Clarke, Mattox, L. W. Andrews, Babcock, *Matthews, Fornance*, and *William Smith.*

On Invalid Pensions—Messrs. Morris, Aycrigg, Baker, *Gordon*, Stratton, I. D. Jones, *Dean Sanford*, and Augustus Young.

On Roads and Canals—Messrs. Lawrence, Lane, J. B. Thompson, W. W. Irwin, Sprigg, *Steenrod, Wood, Daniel*, and *Riggs.*

On Patents—Messrs. *R. McClellan*, Cranston, Gerry, Ramsey, and *Sanford.*

Congress.—We devote but a small portion of our space this week to a report of the proceedings of Congress, as nothing of interest has yet transpired in either House. Mr. *Adams*, the first day of the Session, thrust into the House the fire-brand of Abolition, by moving to strike out the 21st Rule of the House which forbids the reception of incendiary petitions. The matter has been set at rest, however, by the adoption of the Rules of the 26th Congress, until the Report of the Committee on Rules could be considered—the consideration of which has been indeffinitely postponed.

Caucusing.—The Alexandria *Index*, (whose Editor resides at Washington City,) says the Whig members of Congress have re-commenced their system of nightly Caucuses—deciding the over-night in Caucus what measures shall be pushed through and what resisted in, the two Houses the next day. If the American People will tamely submit to this species of legislation, they may as well abolish our republican *form* of Government, and let us have a DICTATOR without disguise:—and if Representatives in Congress are to be manacled and gagged at the discretion of a nocturnal Caucus, we had better economise these hard times by keeping them at home.

Chaplains to Congress.—The celebrated JOHN NEWLAND MAFFIT, of the Methodist Church, has been elected Chaplain to the House of Representatives, and the Rev. SEPTIMUS TUSTON, of the Presbyterian Church, Chaplain to the Senate.

Distressing Occurrence.—Two sons of Mr. JONATHAN REID, a respectable citizen of this County, were drowned in attempting to cross McAalpin's Creek in Providence Settlement on Friday last, the 16th instant. *John*, the eldest, aged about 19 years, was at school, and his brother *William*, aged about 15, having gone the previous evening to bring him home, it is supposed they attempted to foard the creek, which was much swollen from the previous night's rain, and it being deep enough to swim their horses, they were thrown off in the water and were not able to get out. The alarm was first given by the appearance of the loose horses at a neighbor's near by, and on going to the Creek, the hats of the unfortunate youths were found, which too plainly bespoke their melancholly end. The body of the eldest was found on Saturday and restored to the agonized parents, to perform the last melancholly duty of consigning it to an early and premature grave. Dilligent search was made by about one hundred persons for the other, but up to Sunday evening it had not been found. Both were youths of high promise, and the eldest was preparing to enter the University of North Carolina in the Spring.

Mail Lost.—On Saturday, the 4th instant, Mr. JOHN HOOPER, the enterprising mail contrator on the route from this to Lincolnton, and three passengers who were in his Stage, narrowly escaped drowning in attempting to cross Dutchman's Creek on the other side of the Catawba. Although there was no loss of human life, Mr. HOOPER, we regret to learn, was a severe sufferer by the accident—having both his horses drowned, and lost the mail, which has not yet been found. The creek was swollen by rain.

State Legislatures.—The Legislature of South Carolina adjourned on the 17th instant, after a Session of about a month.

The Virginia Legislature met on the 6th, and organized—the Senate by re-electing the former Speaker, Mr. NASH, of Norfolk, and the House by the election of V. W. SOUTHALL, of Albemarle, as Speaker, by a majority of six votes over Hon. Joel Holleman, Dem. The Message of acting Governor RUTHERFORD is highly spoken of—he recommends strong measures to force a resumption of the Banks, and also recommends the rejection of the "bribery" or Distribution law.

The Legislature of Ohio met on the 6th instant, and organized by the election of Democratic officers in both Houses.

Quick time.—An express with the President's Message travelled from Washington City to New-York in nine hours and three minutes—said to be the quickest trip for the distance on record in the United States.

We are proud to find again among our exchanges, the *Western Carolinian*, which has been suspended for some months past, in consequence of the absence and illness of the Editor. The *Carolinian* is the oldest, and among the ablest Democratic journals in the State,—and the Editor ought to crack his "Devil's" head and make him print it better.

From the Lincolnton Republican.

DEMOCRATIC MEETING.

Pursuant to previous notice, a very large number of the Republicans of Lincoln County assembled at the Court House in Lincolnton, on Tuesday the 7th inst., to express their opinions on the political topics of the day, and also to appoint delegates to the proposed Democratic State Convention to be held in Raleigh on the 10th proximo. The meeting was organized, by calling Thomas Ward, Esq., to the Chair, and appointing R. Williamson, Jr., Secretary.

After the object of the meeting was explained, Col. John H. Wheeler, of Mecklenburg, was called upon for *a speech*. He responded to the call in a handsome and effective address of about 20 minutes in length, in which he placed in a strong point of view the very great discrepancy between Whig *practices* and Whig *professions*. He was also very happy in his allusion to the "sober second thought," under the influence of which the whole country, from Maine to Mississppi, had rallied around the Democratic Standard in the recent State elections. Col. W.'s speech was plentifully interspersed with wit and anecdote, and his humorous description of the fantastic doings of the Whiggies, elicited frequent bursts of laughter from the audience.

Col. M. Hoke next addressed the meeting. He was eloquent and powerful as usual, and shewed no quarter to Federal hypocrisy and deception. After which, the following preamble and resolutions were introduced by Thomas Williamson, Fsq., and were unanimously adopted:

Whreas it has been deemed expedient to call a Convention of the Democratic Republican party of the State of North Carolina, for the purpose of nominating some suitable person, as a Candidate for the office of Governor of the State for the next two years; and whereas it is deemed not only proper but also expedient that we the Democratic citizens of the county of Lincoln should be represented in said Convention; and whereas a free and full expression of public opinion, on public men and mearures, is accorded to us in the Constitutions under which we live. We take this occasion to declare it to be our firm opinion, that the time has arrived when it behooves the good citizens of the State of Norh Carolina, to place their veto on most of the acts of the hitherto dominant party in this State; and to dismiss them from offices and trusts which, ever since they have had power, they have so wantonly abused.

And whereas we feel the most abiding interest in the welfare of the country at large; and believing, that the dominant party in the Councils of the Nation, in the late Extra Session of Congress, not only broke ihe pledges upon which they went into office; but that they have also usurped powers—trampled on the rights of the minority, and have violated the Constitution both in letter and spirit; therefore,

Resolved, That we will cheerfully and earnestly co-oporate with our Democratic fellow citizens of the State, in their endeavors to elect some individual to the high office of Governor of the State of North Carolina, who is worthy of the trust, and qualified to discharge its duties.

Resolved, That while we will readily acquiesce in the decision of the proposed Convention, in regard to the individual who may be thereby nominated, we would respectfully suggest the name of our distinguished fellow-citizen, LOUIS D. HENRY of Fayetteville, to the Members of the Convention, in the fullest conviction, that in the event of his election, he will discharge the duties of the office, not only honorably to himself, but to the satisfaction of the citizens.

Resolved, That eleven Delegates be appointed by this Meeting to attend the State Convention at Raleigh.

[The following persons were appointed, viz: Larkin Stowe, Esq., Hon. H. W. Connor, Capt. G. W. McCollister, John Cline, James Quinn, B. Norris, M. Hoke, Esq., George Jarret, Larkin Gaston, Levi Lynch, and Robert Williamson, Jr.]

Resolved, That in looking back, as we do with pride and pleasure, on the course which the county of Lincoln has hitherto pursued on all questions of a political character, we cannot but believe that she will relax nothing in the struggle for which she is now preparing; but that she will rather add to her former energy, which has heretofore been, and we doubt not will again be, followed by a victory, too decisive to be doubted even by her opponents.

Resolved, That the Independent Treasury was a useful establishment; and to put it down without certainty of a better substitute, discovered a want of forecast in those who did it, any thing but creditable to them as statesmen.

Resolved, That to destroy the Federal right to the public lands, is unconstitutional; to cut off a permanent source of revenue, and to tax the necessaries of life to supply its place, is unwise, if not wicked; to profess to *give* money to the people, and at the same time *take a larger sum* from them in the shape of taxes, is a gross fraud, unworthy the character of our Government; to encourage extravagance and stockjobbing, is imprudent: Therefore, the Act to distribute the proceeds of the public lands among the several States, ought to be repealed.

Resoved, That this meeting cannot assent to the old Federal doctrine, that "a national debt is a national blessing," nor to the notion, that the way to make us more prosperous is to increase our burdens: Therefore, we most heartily reprobate the late act creating, in time of peace, a twelve million debt; and most decidedly condemn the call of the worse than useless extra Session of Congress, and all measures of the dominant party having a tendency to increase the expenditures of the Government, and, consequently, the burdens of the people.

Resolved, That Mr. Tyler, in vetoing the two bills passed at the late Extra Session of Congress, creating a National Bank, exercised a high constitutional and conservative power, preserved the constitution from violation; and, for thus much, deserves the plaudits of his countrymen.

Resolved That, in our opinion, the lordly donations of public money to the widow and family of Gen. Harrison, were unauthorized, and of evil example, being the commencement in this country, of the British system of civil pensions; and that the costly pomp of his funeral did not consist well with log cabin humility, professed economy, or republican plainness.

Resolved, That, at the next election, we will vote for no man offering for a seat in the General Assembly, who shall not at the time he announces himself a candidate and upon all suitable occasions, declare, and give his solemn promise to the people, he will do all in his power as a Senator, or Commoner (as the case may be,) to compel the Banks to abandon their suspension policy, and resume specie payments. And we respectfully call upon our fellow-citizens throughout the State, to aid us in this our effort to restore prosperity to a suffering country.

On motion of M. Hoke, Esq.,

Resolved, That the proceeding of this meeting be published in the "Lincoln Republican" and "Mecklenburg Jeffersonian," and the Raleigh Standard be requested to copy them.

The meeting then adjourned.

T. WARD, Chairman.

R. WILLIAMSON, Jr., Secretary.

Democratic Convention.—We are glad to see manifestations of the true spirit in regard to the Convention of the 10th of January. We trust the same feeling will operate throughout all our borders, and that *every County* will send Delegates to this important meeting. We respestfully recommend to our Democratic Republican brethren, to appoint no *proxy*, if it can possibly be avoided, but let us see the Representatives of the undismayed Democracy of the Old North State, in their own proper persons. A regard for the sacred principles of equal rights; for measures producing the "greatest good to the greatest number," impels us to a participation in the Councils of the Convention; the signs of the times invite us to action; because success is before us, and triumph within the reach of our exertions. We would not be instrumental in creating excitement, or in holding our delusive hopes. But we tell our friends they can carry the State if they will. Not by hard-cider carousals and coon-skin revels; not by appeals to the passions and appetites of the people; not by falsehood, chicanery and humbug—but by truth and truth only, soberly, justly, righteously administered.—*Raleigh Standard.*

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OF THE FARMERS' REGISTER, NO. XI. VOL. IX.

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Selections.—Of pruning; Sweet potatoes; Prairies of Arkansas; Malaria; Extracts from Gen. Emory's Address before the Maryland State Agricultural Society; Essay on the importance of lime in soils—No. 1; Important discovery in agriculture; Agricultural and Horticultural Society of Henrico; European farming; Subsoil plough; Fruit trees; Proper articles for exhibition at agricultural shows; The Missourium, or leviathan skeleton; Hiving bees; Medium sized vs. large hogs; Horn-ail; A day at Ridgemont; On peat; Dr. Boucherie's process; On cider making; The remedy of each individual against non-paying banks; American wonders; Transplanting trees

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FAYETTEVILLE, DECEMBER 15.

Brandy, peach,	35 a 40	*Lime,*	$2½ a 2¾
Do. apple,	30 a 32½	*Lead, bar,*	7 a 8
Bacon,	7½ a 8	*Mackerel, none*	a
Beeswax,	27 a 28	*Molasses,*	25 a 32½
Butter,	12½ a 15	*Oats,*	30 a
Bale Rope,	8 a 10	*Oil, linseed,*	a 80
Coffee,	12 a 13	*Nails, cut,*	6½ a 6¾
Cotton,	7 a 8	*Powder, keg,*	$6½ a
Cotton Yarn,	16 a 20	*Rags,*	2½ a
Cotton Bagging,	20 a 25	*Sugar, brown,*	8½ a 11
Corn,	45 a 50	*Do. lump,*	16 a
Copperas,	3½ a 4	*Do. loaf,*	18 a 20
Candles, (F.F.)	a 17	*Salt, bushel,*	60 a 75
Flour,	$5½ a 6½	*Do. sack,*	$2 a 2¼
Feathers,	35 a 40	*Tallow,*	10 a 11
Flaxseed,	$1¼ a $1 35	*Tin, box,*	a 12½
Hides, green,	4 a 5	*Tobacco, leaf,*	2½ a 3½
Do. dry,	12½ a 14	*Wheat,*	$1 a $1 12½
Iron,	5 a 5½	*Whiskey,*	30 a 35
Lard,	7 a 8	*Wool,*	15 a 20

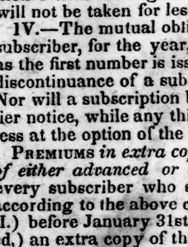
4-4 *Sheeting, Fayetteville Manufacture,* 8 *cts. pr. yd.*
3-4 *do do* *do* 6 *do*
30 *inch do. (heavy,)* *do* 8 *do*

CHERAW, DECEMBER 15.

Beef	3 a 6	*Cotton,*	7 a 8½
Bacon,	8½ a 10	*Feathers,*	40 a 48
Butter,	10 a 12½	*Flour,*	$5½ a 6
Beeswax,	22 a 25	*Molasses,*	40 a 50
Bagging,	25 a 28	*Sugar,*	9 a 14
Coffee,	12½ a 15	*Salt, sack,*	$2 a 2½
Corn,	a 50	*Wheat,*	$1 a

CHARLOTTE

FEMALE ACADEMY.



THE SECOND QUARTER of this institution will open *on the 15th instant.*—Parents and Guardians who propose patronising it, are respectfully requested to enter their pupils as early (after the above date) as may suit their convenience.

S. D. NYE HUTCHISON, Pricipal.

N. B. Tuition will be charged only from the date of the scholar's entrance; but no deduction will be made for absence, (after entrance,) except in cases of protracted indisposition.

Charlotte, December 13, 1841. 41...3t

☞ Charlotte Journal, insert *three* weeks.

Notice.

A SITUATION WANTED—as an English and Classical Teacher, in any good neighborhood in the upper country, by a graduate of the South Carolina College. Applications to be addressed to M., Ebenezerville, York District, S. C.

December 15, 1841. 41...3t

CONDITIONS OF THE Farmers' Register,

FOR THE TENTH VOLUME:—1842.

ARTICLE I. The Farmers' Register is puplished in monthly numbers, of 64 large octavo pages each, at $5 a year *payable in advance.* [See also "PREMIUMS," below.]

II.—All *mail* payments must be made in bank notes, or checks of PAR VALUE in VIRGINIA—or otherwise of a CITY bank of the state in which the subscriber resides; and all letters to the publisher (except such as contain articles for publication) must be POST-PAID; and the publisher assumes the risk of loss by mail-carriage of all letters and remittances conforming to the foregoing conditions, and which have been *properly commited* to the mail, or to the hands of a post master. †

III.—If a subscription is not directed to be discontinued before the first number of the next volume has been published, it will be understood as a continuance for another year. Subscriptions must commence with the beginning of some one volume, and will not be taken for less than a year's publication.

IV.—The mutual obligatons of the publisher and subscriber, for the year, are fully incurred as soon as the first number is issued; and after that time, no discontinuance of a subscription will be permitted. Nor will a subscription be discontinued for any earlier notice, while any thing thereon remains due, unless at the option of the editor.

PREMIUMS *in extra copies, offered in consideration of either advanced or earlier payments.*—1st. To every subscriber who shall pay for vol. 10, *strictly* according to the above conditions (in Articles I. and II.) before January 31st, (when No. I. will be issued,) an extra copy of the same shall be sent; or instead, if preferred by him and so ordered, a copy of either vol. 7, 8, or 9. In like manner, and at same rate of deduction, any one person may obtain any number of copies to supply others.

2d. To every subscriber, not thus paying *in advance* of the publication, but who shall do so, and in all other respects comply with the above conditions before June 30th, an extra copy of either vol. 7, 8, or 9, shall be sent, and the same to every new subscriber, paying as above required (in art. I. and II.) at the time of his subscription being ordered.

Remarks.—Any extra copy, sent as above stated, will be directed only to the *name* of the individual entitled to it as a premium; but sent to any post-office that may be desired. The sending of every such *extra* copy will cease with the volume; but the like arrangement may be renewed, and similar advantages obtained by any subscribers hereafter, upon the renewed performance of like conditions.

☞ No agents, or general collectors, are employed for the Farmers' Register. But any subscriber, post-master, or other person, may obtain for his own profit the large allowances offered in the foregoing premiums, by procuring the benefits to the publication for which the premiums are offered. Address—

EDMUND RUFFIN.

Petersburg, Va., Oct. 20, 1841.

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*It will be *again* required (as formerly) that mail payments shall be made in the notes or checks of *specie-paying banks*, should any such banks be in operation in the states in which subscribers severally reside. Until then, the publisher, like all other creditors, and laborers at fixed prices, must submit, as now, to be defrauded by the operation of the non-specie paying banking system, of the difference in value between the *best* of such bank paper and specie.

† "A postmaster may enclose money in a letter to the publisher of a newspaper, to pay the subscription of a third person, and frank the letter, if written by himself. (Signed) Amos Kendall, Postmaster General."

POETRY.

THE DEATH OF THE FLOWERS.

BY BRYANT.

The melancholy days are come,
The saddest of the year,
Of wailing winds, and naked woods,
And meadows brown and sere.
Heap'd in the hollows of the grove,
The wither'd leaves lie dead;
They rustle to the eddying gust,
And to the rabbit's tread;
The robin and the wren are flown,
And from the shrub the jay,
And from the wood top calls the crow
Through all the gloomy day.

Where are the flowers, the fair young flowers,
That lately sprung and stood
In brighter light and softer airs,
A beautious sisterhood?
Alas! they are all in their graves,
The gentle race of flowers,
And lying in their lowly bed,
With the fair and good of ours.
The rain is falling where they lie;
But cold November rain
Calls not, from out the gloomy earth,
The lovely ones again.

The wind flower and the violet,
They perish'd long ago,
And the wild rose and the orchis died
Amid the Summer glow;
But on the hill the golden rod,
And the aster in the wood,
And the yellow sun-flower by the brook
In Autumn beauty stood.
Till fell the frost from the clear, cold Heaven,
As falls the plague on men,
And the brightness of their smile was gone,
From upland, glade and glen.

And now, when comes the calm, mild day,
As still such days will come,
To call the squirrel and the bee
From out their winter home,
When the sound of dropping nuts is heard,
Though all the trees are still,
And twinkle in the smoky light
The waters of the rill.
The South wind searches for the flowers
Whose fragrance late he bore,
And sighs to find them in the wood
And by the stream no more.

And then I think of one who in
Her youthful beauty died,
The fair, meek blossom that grew up
And faded by my side:
In the cold, moist earth we laid her,
When the forest cast the leaf,
And we wept that one so lovely
Should have a life so brief;
Yet not unmeet it was, that one,
Like that young friend of ours,
So gentle and so beautiful,
Should perish with the flowers.

E. H. ANDREWS,

DENTIST

WOULD respectfully inform the Public, that he has again returned to Charlotte, where he may be found at all times, unless called away professionally. Should any be disappointed in calling, by his being absent from town, such can make their own appointment, by leaving a note in the Post-Office, which appointment shall be attended to punctually on his part. He deems all references as unnecessary, having practiced in this community about four years. ☞ *Charges moderate.* Office No. 6, at the Mansion House.

Charlotte, Nov. 23, 1841. 37...r

Administrators' Notice.

THE Subscribers, having qualified at October Term, 1841, of Mecklenburg County Court as Administrators on the estate of *William Alexander*, deceased, request all persons having claims against said estate to present them for payment within the time prescribed by law, legally authenticated, or this notice will be plead as a bar to their recovery. And all those indebted to the same must make early settlements, as long indulgence will not be given.

ADAM ALEXANDER, } Admrs.
CHAS. T. ALEXANDER, }

November 2, 1841. 34...r

CONCORD COFFEE-HOUSE.

THE Subscriber respectfully announces to the citizens of Concord and the surrounding country, that he has oponed a GROCERY STORE in the town of Concord, where he will keep constantly on hand a large and carefully selected supply of

GROCERIES;

Such as—Wines and Liquors, imported and domestic; Sugar; Coffee; Bread; Crackers; Cheese; Lemons; French Prunes; Cakes; Raisins; Candies of all kinds, Toys; prime chewing and smoking Tobacco; Spanish Cigars of the best quality; Garden Seeds of every kind; Indigo; Copperas; Madder; Ginger; Spice; Pepper, Almonds; Cloves; Cinnamon; English Walnuts; Maccaroni; Vermaselli; Sardines; Herrings; Essence of Cinnamon; do. Peppermint, and a variety of other articles too tedious to mention.

The undersigned hopes, by strict attention to business, and by keeping a complete stock, to merit and receive a liberal share of public patronage.

F. R. ROUECHE.

May 25, 1841. 12...y

James Conner,

TYPE FOUNDER,

Corner of Ann and Nassau Sts., New-York,

RESPECTFULLY informs his old patrons, and the public generally, that he continues to manufacture and supply every article used in the printing business, as well as to stereotype all jobs that may offer. He embraces this opportunity to return thanks to those whose patronage he has extensively enjoyed for so many years, and to say that he is to be found at the old established stand, corner of Ann and Nassau streets, fully prepared to execute any order that he may be honoured with; and that the Type manufactured by him, is from a *selection of faces taken from his old specimens*, together with a number of additions of a *superior cut*; that he is enabled to supply SORTS as well as FOUNTS, of the most beautiful of his old faces, and of a greatly improved quality of metal. He is also engaged in getting up, by a newly discovered process, an extensive series of new and highly ornamental articles. Arrangements are made with the manufacturers of Presses and other Printing materials, that will enable him to execute orders as expeditiously as any other Founder in the Union, and on as favorable terms.

A new specimen is now in the course of printing

YORKVILLE

Female Seminary,

(Yorkville, S. C.)

THE Trustees of the YORKVILLE FEMALE SEMINARY, having engaged the services of Instructors in whom they place entire confidence, their School will be opened *on Monday, the 22nd instant.*

The Trustees think they have just cause to recommend this institution as an eligible place for the education of children. The Village is noted for its healthfulness, and for the high moral and religious tone that pervades the community. The course of studies to be pursued is as extensive as is taught in any similar institution. The discipline will be firm, yet tempered with kindness; and the aim of the Instructors to make thorough and accomplished scholars, and to instil into the minds of the pupils, moral and religious principle.

TERMS OF TUITION, Per Session:

In Spelling, Reading, and Writing,	$ 8 00
The above, with English Grammar, Geography, and Arithmetic,	16 00
The same, with any of the following: Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, Astronomy, Geology, Botany, Natural History Mental and Moral Philosophy, Logic, Rhetoric, the Evidences of Christianity, Algebra, Geometry and the higher Mathematics, and the Latin and Greek Languages,	20 00
French Language,	20 00
Music on the Piano,	10 00
Use of Piano,	2 00
Drawing and Painting,	8 00
Theorem and Mezzotinto, Wax Work, Shell Work, Ornamental Needle-Work, each,	6 00

INSTRUCTORS:

Rev. FERDINAND JACOBS, A. M., Principal.
Miss ELIZABETH J. TROTT, } Assistants.
Miss ROZANNA W. G. TROTT, }

☞ *Entrance money, One Dollar per Session.*

☞ BOARDING, including Fuel, Lights, and Washing, can be obtained in respectable families at from $8 to $10 per month.

WILLIAM MOORE,
JOHN S. MOORE,
A. S. HUTCHISON,
JOHN A. ALSTON,
W. P. THOMASSON,
I. D. WITHERSPOON,
THOMAS WARREN,
S. SADLER,
MINOR SADLER,
M. G. SIMRIL,
E. A. CRENSHAW,
F. H. SIMRIL,
H. F. ADICKES,
J. D. GOORE,
W. P. McFADDEN,
} Trustees.

Yorkville, S. C., Nov. 18, 1841. 38...9w

ENGLISH And Classical School.

P. S. NEY

WILL open a School in the immediate vicinity of the Catawba Springs, Lincoln County, on Monday the 20th instant. The Studies will embrace all the branches requisite to qualify students for entering College.

TERMS OF TUITION:

English Elements and Arithmetic for ten mos.	$10
Entire English Department,	15
Classical and Mathematical do.,	22
Stenography, to any Student dtsiring it, gratis. But no admission for less than half a Session (two and a half months) except on special agreement.	

The reputation of Mr. NEY as an instructor of youth, is so well known in Western North Carolina, as to require no commendation. As to his capacity and unwearied attention to the advancement of his pupils, reference may be made to most of the leading men of the adjoining counties.

Students can obtain boarding at the Catawba Springs, (Thos. Hampton's) on reasonable terms—the distance from the Springs to the School being only one mile.

Catawba Springs, Sept. 16, 1841.

New Cash Store.

CHARLES E. MOSS & CO.

ARE NOW RECEIVING AND OPENING A

Splendid Assortment of

New Goods,

In the Brick Store formerly occupied by Samuel A. Harris. Their Goods were purchased in New-York and Philadelphia for CASH ENTIRELY, by one of the firm. They flatter themselves that their Stock will be found cheaper than any ever offered for sale in this place. As they intend to do an exclusive CASH BUSINESS, they hope that none will expect to purchase on *tic.*

Charlotte, November 2, 1841. 33...r

DR. C. J. FOX

Has just received a large and general assortment of

MEDICINES,

Drugs, Paints, Oils,

Dye-Stuffs, Perfumery, Thompsonian Medicines, Wines and Spirits for medical use,

SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS,

And a variety of other articles, all of which he warrants genuine, and will sell low for *cash.*

Charlotte, April 27, 1840. 8....r

State of North Carolina,

MECKLENBURG COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law, August Term, 1841.

MARTHA FLENNIKEN } Petition for Divorce.
VS.
SAMUEL FLENNIKEN. }

IN this case, it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendant, SAMUEL FLENNIKEN, is not an inhabitant of this State:—It is therefore ordered, that publication be made for three months in the Charlotte Journal and the Mecklenburg Jeffersonian, notifying the said defendant to be and appear at the next Superior Court of Law to be held for the County of Mecklenburg, at the Courthouse in Charlotte, on the Fourth Monday in February next, then and there to plead, answer, or demur to said Petition, or judgement pro confesso will be entered up against him, and the petition heard exparte.

Witness, JENNINGS B. KERR, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the Fourth Monday in August, A. D., 1841, and in the 66th year of the Independence of said State. J. B. KERR, C. M. S. C.

Price adv. $10. 37...3m

TO THE Fashionable Public.

THE Subscribers respectfully tender their thanks to the citizens of Charlotte, and the public generally, for the liberal patronage they have received since they commenced the

Tailoring Business

in this place. From past experience, they now have no hesitation in saying that they are prepared to give general satisfaction to all who may favor them with their patronage. All work done in their establishment will be WARRANTED, so far as making and cutting is concerned. They have just received their

FALL & WINTER FASHIONS

FOR 1841—2:

and will continue to receive regular reports of English and French Fashions.

Their Shop will be found in the south-east wing of Mr. Leroy Springs' brick building.

BETHUNE & JOHNSON.

Charlotte, April 20, 1840. 7....y

Administrator's Sale.

AS Administrator on the Estate of Jane T. Matthews and Jane E. Matthews, deceased, I will expose to public sale, *on Monday the 20th day of December next*, at the late residence of Jane T. Matthews, the following property, to wit:

250 ACRES

OF LAND, (MOSTLY UNIMPROVED;)

TEN LIKELY

NEGROES;

A QUANTITY OF

COTTON,

(IN THE SEED,)

And various other articles not here mentioned.

TERMS OF SALE.—Ten Months' credit, by purchasers giving bond with two approved securities. W. M. MATTHEWS, Admr.

Mecklenburg Co., Nov. 25, 1841. 33...3w

COTTON, AND Cotton-Yarn.

THE MILLEDGEVILLE COTTON FACTORY, (situated in Montgomery County, 22 miles east of Salisbury,) is now in full operation.—Those intimately acquainted with the Yarn of this Factory, prefer it to any manufactured in the State.

EDWARD BURAGE.

N. B.—The Subscriber wishes to procure about

FIVE HUNDRED BALES OF

COTTON,

(Of the best quality,) to be delivered at the Factory, which he will spin, either one half for the other, or at eight cents per pound.

EDWARD BURAGE.

December 7, 1841. 39...r

Last Notice.

THE subscriber hereby notifies all persons indebted to the late firm of *Alexander & Brothers*, that the business of that concern must be closed forthwith. All who do not comply with this notice between this time and the 1st of January next, by a settlement of their notes or accounts, may rest assured of having to settle them with an officer. This is *positively the last notice* we shall give on this subject.

ADAM ALEXANDER,
One of the Surviving Partners of the firm of Alexander & Brothers.

November 2, 1841. 34...r

Charlotte Journal insert until the 1st of January

Estrays Taken Up.

TWO stray *COWS* came to the subscriber's, about the middle of October last, and were taken up and yet remain in his possession. They have no ear marks; are both spotted—one white and black, and the other white and red, and look to be about six years old. One of them wore a small bell when they first came up.

The owner is requested to prove his property, pay charges, and take it away, or it will be disposed o according to law.

HUGH KIRKPATRICK.

Mecklenburg Co., Dec. 7, 1841. 39...r

To Undertakers.

PROPOSALS will be received by the Board of Wardens of the Poor for Mecklenburg County, until the 20th of December next, for a STEWARD to take charge of the Poor House for the term of one year from the 1st of January, 1842. Persons desirous of the situation, will address their bids to the subscriber through the Charlotte Post-Office, endorsed, "Proposals for Steward of the Poor House." On the 20th December the Board will meet and make the election.

BENJ. MORROW, Chairman.

Charlotte, Nov. 16, 1841. 36...5

Charlotte Journal will copy.

Almanacks!

A SUPPLY of BLUM'S FARMERS' & PLANTERS' ALMANACK for 1842, just received and for sale at this Office. This Almanack is calculated for the meridian of Salem, N. C., and contains a large fund of valuable information.

November 2, 1841. 43

Taken Up,

AND committed to the Jail of this county, on the 27th of September last, a Negro man, about 20 years of age, round full face, smooth forehead, thick lips, and flat nose, five feet 7 or 8 inches high, with a scar on the fore finger of the left hand, made, he says, by a cutting knife. The owner is requested to come forward, prove proporty, pay charges, and take him away, or he will be dealt with as the law directs. T. N. ALEXANDER, Sheriff.

Charlotte, N. C., Oct. 19, 1841. 32...r

JOB PRINTING.

WE are prepared at this Office with a handsome supply of Fancy Type, to execute all kinds o

Job-Printing

in a very superior style, and at short notice Oderrs will be thankfully received.

Jeffersonian Office, Charlotte, March 9, 1841.

EXTENSIVE SALE OF

NEGROES,

REAL ESTATE, GOLD-MINES, &C.

IN obedience to a Decree made by the Court of Equity for the County of Mecklenburg, in the case of *James H. Orr, Administrator of William E. McRee, and John R. Williams, vs. William Davidson and others*, we shall expose to Public Sale, at the Courthouse in Charlotte, *on the 4th Monday in January next*, the following property, viz: between

Eighty and One Hundred

NEGROES,

Amongst which are several excellent Mechanics, Miners, House Servants, &c.

One Corner Lot and Improvements

Near the Courthouse, and several unimproved Lots, in the Town of Charlotte

One Tract of Land

In the vicinity of Town; an interest in the Lemons Mine; an interest in a Saw Mill on Sugar Creek; an interest in the Clark Gold Mine Tract; an interest in the Sample, Alexander, and Blair Dunn Gold Mine Tracts; an interest in the Williams Gold Mine Tract; an interest in the Elms Mine; an interest in the Jamison Mine; An interest in the Blake Mine Tract; an interest in the Zenas Alexander Gold Mine Tract; also, the Frew Tract—together with

Wagons, Carriages, Stock of various kinds,

Embracing all the property conveyed in the several Deeds of Trust made by the said William Davidson to W. Morrison, dec.'d, J. J. Blackwood, and J. W. Osborne, and by James H. Blake to said Morrison and G. W. Caldwell.

Terms made known on the day of sale.

JOS. H. WILSON,
Adm. of W. Morrison, decd., } Trustees of
J. J. BLACKWOOD, } W. Davidson.
JAMES W. OSBORNE, }
G. W. CALDWELL, Trustee of James H. Blake.

December 14, 1841. 40...ts

N. B. The sale will be continued from day to day, until all shall have been sold.

PROSPECTUS OF THE North Carolina Temperance Union.

THE State Temperance Society of North Carolina, at its late meeting, directed the Executive Committee to take measures for the establishment, at this place, of a Journal, devoted to the cause of Temperance.

In obedience to their wishes, and impressed with the importance of such a publication, the committee have determined, if sufficient encouragement can be obtained, to issue the first number of such a publication, to be called the NORTH CAROLINA TEMPERANCE UNION, on the first of January next.

The leading object of the Union will be, the dissemination of Temperance principles. We shall endeavor to present in its pages, a full record of the progress in the Temperance cause in our own and in foreign lands—of its effect upon individuals and communities—and origmal articles in defence of its principles, and in reply to the various objections urged against it.

While, however, the promotion of Temperance will be the first and leading object of our Journal, it is our intention, that its pages shall be diversified by a general summary of the most important events of the day, and by particular attention to the interest of Agriculture.

In carrying out this object, the Committee look with confidence to the friends of Temperance, particularly in North Carolina, for aid and support. A new impulse has been given to the cause in this State. Were this the proper occasion, we could tell a tale of what has been passing under our own eyes, which would send a thrill of joy through every benevolent heart. The reformation of the inebriate has commenced, and is still going on with a power and success, which the most sanguine never dared to anticipate. Give us but the means of communication, and we trust that an influence will go forth from the Capitol of the old North State, to its remotest boundary, that will tellupon its happiness and prosperity through all future generations.

Permit us, then, most earnestly to appeal to every friend of Temperance, Morality, and good order, to aid us *promptly.* As the object is to commence with the new year, *delay* on the part of its friends may be fatal. Let every individual, then, who feels an interest in our success and every Temperance Society, become responsible, *at once*, for the number of copies which they suppose can be circulated in their vicinity, and forward their names immediately, for 10, 20, or 50 copies, as they may think the demand of their neighborhood may justify. In this way only, can we hope for success in our effort.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the North Carolina Temperance Society, the following resolution was adopted: *Whereas*, arrangements have been made to commence the publication of a Temperance Journal in the City of Raleigh, on the first week in January next, provided One Thousand Subscribers can be obtained.

Resolved, That it be most earnestly recommended to each of the Officers of the State Temperance Society, and to the members of the State Covention, and to any who are friendly to the cause, immediately after the receipt of this resolution; to become responsible for from ten to fifty Subscribers, so that the publication may commence at the time contemplated.

By order of the Executive Committee of the North Carolina State Temperance Society.

TERMS:

The North Carolina Temperance Union will be published weekly on a medium sheet, (say 26 by 18 inches,) at One Dollar and Fifty Cents. per annum, payable in *advance.* Letters containing Subscribers names and remittances, must be directed, post paid or free, to the Treasurer of the Society, JESSE BROWN, Raleigh, N. C.

Raleigh, November 28, 1841.

TO THE PUBLIC.

JOHN O'FARRELL announces to his customers and the public generally, that he has disposed of his entire stock of Groceries, Liquors, &c., to Mr. John B. Roueche of Lincolnton, and will close his business in Charlotte on Thursday of the ensuing April County Court. Until then, however, he will continue in business at his old stand, and be glad to accommodate his customers with every article in the Grocery line, on the most reasonable terms.

J. O'F. gives this early notice of his intention to close business, in order that all who owe him, either by note or book account, may have due time to come forward and make settlement, which he earnestly requests them to do between this and July Court, for his notes and accounts must positively then be closed.

Charlotte, March 5, 1841. 1-tc

PROSPECTUS OF THE Congressional Globe and Appendix.

THESE works have now been published by us for ten consecutive sessions of Congres. Commencing with the session of 1832-3. They have had such wide circulation, and have been so universally approved and sought after by the public, that we deem it necessary only in this prospectus to say that they will be continued at the next session of Congress, and to state, succinctly, their contents, the form in which they will be printed, and the prices for them.

The Congressional Globe is made up of the daily proceedings of the two Houses of Congress. The speeches of the members are abridged, or condensed, to bring them into a reasonable, or readable length. All the resolutions offered, or motions made, are given at length, in the mover's own words; and the yeas and nays on all the important questions. It is printed with small type—brevier and nonpareil—on a double royal sheet, in quarto form, each number containing 16 royal quarto pages. It is printed as fast as the business done in Congress furnishes matter enough for a number—usually one number, but sometimes two numbers, a week. We have invariably printed more numbers than there were weeks in a session. The approaching session of Congress, it is expected, will continue 7 months; if so, subscribers may expect between 30 and 40 numbers, which, together, will make between 500 and 600 royal quarto pages.

The appendix is made up of the PRESIDENT's annual message, the reports of the principal officers of the Government that accompany it, and all the long speeches of members of Congress, written out or revised by themselves. It is printed in the same form as the Congressional Globe, and usually makes about the same number of pages. Heretofore, on account of the *set* speeches being so numerous and so long, we have not completed the Appendix until one or two months after the close of the session; but, in future, we intend to print the speeches as fast as they shall be prepared, and of course shall complete the work within a few days after the adjournment.

Each of these works is complete in itself; but it is necessary for every subscriber who desires a full knowledge of the proceedings of Congress, to have both; because, then, if there should be any ambiguity in the synopsis of the speech, or any denial of its correctness, as published in the Congressional Globe, the reader may turn to the Appendix to see the speech at length, corrected by the member himself.

Now, there is no source but the Congressional Globe and Appendix, from which a person can obtain a full history of the proceedings of Congress. GALES and SEATON's Register of Debates, which contained a history, has been suspended for three or four years. It cost about five times as much for a session as the Congressional Globe and Appendix, and did not contain an equal amount of matter, a great portion of the current proceedings being omitted. We are enabled to print the Congressional Globe and Appendix at the low rate now proposed, by having a large quantity of type, and keeping the Congrssional matter that we set up for the daily and semi-weekly Globes, standing for the Congressional Globe and Appendix. If we had to set up the matter purposely for these works, we could not afford to print them for double the price now charged.

Complete indexes to both the Congressional Globe and the Appendix are printed at the close of each session, and sent to all subscribers for them.

We have on hand 3,000 or 4,000 surplus copies of the Congressional Globe and Appendix for the extra session, which make together near one thousand royal quarto pages. They give the fullest history of Congress that has ever been published. We now sell them for $1 each; that is, $1 for the Congressional Globe, and $1 for the Appendix. We propose to let subscribers for the Congressional Globe and Appendix for the next session, have them for 50 cents each. They will be necessary to understand fully the proceedings of the next session. The important matters discussed at the last, will be brought up at the next session, in consequence of the universal dissatisfaction evinced in the late elections with the vast and novel system of policy which the powers have introduced, and which was forced through Congress without consulting puplic opinion, or even allowing the full discussion usual in regard to subjects of ordinary interest. The reports of the Congressional Globe and Appendix are not in the least degree affected by the party bias of the Editor.—They are given precisely as written out by the Reporters and the members themselves. And the whole are subject to the revision and correction of the speakers, as they pass in review in our daily sheet, in case any misunderstanding or misrepresentation of their remarks should occur.

We make a daily analysis of the doings in Congress, and give our opinions in it freely, but this is published only in the Daily, Semi-weekly, and Weekly Globes. The Daily Globe is $10, the Semi-weekly Globe $2 per annum, *in advance.* The Weekly Globe is printed in the same form as the Congressional Globe and Appendix, and a complete index made to it at the end of each year.

TERMS:

For the Congressional Globe and Appendix for the last Extra Session, $1.

For the Congressional Globe for the next session, $1 per copy.

For the Appendix for the next session, $1 per copy.

Six copies of either of the above works will be sent for $5; twelve copies for $10, and so on in proportion for a greater number.

Payments may be transmitted by mail, *postage paid*, at our risk. By a rule of the Post Office Department, postmasters are permitted to frank letters containing money for subscriptions.

The notes of any bank, current where a subscriber resides, will be received by us at par.

To insure all the numbers, the subscriptions should be in Washington by the 15th December next, at farthest, though it is probable that we shall print enough surplus copies to fill every subscription that may be paid before the 1st day of January next.

☞ *No attention will be paid to any order unless the money accompanies it.*

BLAIR & RIVES.

Washington City, October 25, 1841.

Journal of Banking:

BY WILLIAM M. GOUGE, OF PHILADELPHIA.

This Journal will contain—

1st. A new edition of "A Short History of Paper Money and Banking in the United States," by Wm. M. Gouge, with corrections and additions, bringing the narrative down to the present time.

2d. Essays on Banking, Currency, Exchanges, and kindred topics, in which efforts will be made to place these subjects in the clearest light possible.

3d. A semi-monthly review of the times, embracing the most important events, especially those which affect the general operations of business.

4th. Such miscellaneous matter as will, while it will add to the interests of the work, subserve its main object, which is that of showing the true character of our paper money and banking system, and the effect it has on the morals and happiness of the different classes of the community.

This Journal will be especially intended for Farmers and Mechanics, but it is hoped it will not prove unuseful to Merchants and other productive members of society.

It will be published once every two weeks. Each number will contain sixteen pages octavo, double column, with the leaves stitched and cut, thus uniting the advantages of the open sheet with a form convenient for binding.

The paper will be fair and the type good. The price will be

For one copy, one dollar and fifty cents a year.

For four copies, five dollars, or one dollar and twenty-five cents each.

For ten copies, ten dollars, or one dollar each.

In all cases, subscriptions must be paid in advance